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Angolans Report More Attacks by S. Africa Forces

LISBON — South African troops mounted new air and land attacks Wednesday after advancing nearly 100 miles into Angola...

Nigeria Cuts Oil Price \$4 Due to Glut

LAGOS — Nigeria Wednesday announced a \$4-cut in its oil price of \$40 a barrel, citing the surplus in the world market.

The announcement from the president's office said the official Nigerian price would remain \$40, but the Nigerian National Petroleum Corp. would now on offer all its customers a \$4-discount.

Mexico will supply the United States with oil for its Strategic Petroleum Reserve at the price \$31.80 a barrel, Page 7.

in force until December when, following a scheduled OPEC meeting on Dec. 10, it will be reviewed.

Nigeria is the first major producer in the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries to be compelled into a substantial price cut by the glut in the world market.

Pressure on Others It has been hit hardest, with sales down to just about 770,000 barrels a day from around 2 million in January.

Estimates of lost revenue because of the slump in sales range from \$1.2 billion to more than \$3.35 billion, depending on whether projections from the current budget or the present five-year plan are considered.

Market analysts in London have been saying that a Nigerian reduction will put intense pressure on Libya and Algeria to cut prices.

Both are among pricing hardliners in OPEC. They produce crudes of similar quality to Nigeria's for around \$40 a barrel and have also been facing a buyer revolt.

Nigeria's decision could lead to a round of OPEC price cuts as forecast Friday by the Saudi oil minister, Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, who predicts a reduction in the world average price of crude oil.

Sheikh Yamani made his prediction at the end of an emergency OPEC conference in Geneva, called by hard-pressed Nigeria to try to negotiate a new unified pricing structure for OPEC oil.

The goal was to group prices in a narrower range than the present spread between Saudi Arabia's \$32 a barrel and top rates up to \$40, so giving all the exporters a more or less equal chance of selling their oil in the present glut.

The meeting failed when the Saudis refused to offer to raise their price above \$34 for a new common base price, and others, notably Venezuela and Iraq, would not cut to that level.

Sheikh Yamani then forecast that the surplus would compel the price reductions that negotiation failed to achieve.

Cameras Jam on Voyager

Key Pictures of Saturn Lost

PASADENA, Calif. — Technical problems aboard Voyager-2 pointed the spacecraft's cameras uselessly into the void of space Wednesday, losing what were expected to have been key pictures of Saturn.

Somewhere on the far side of the ringed planet, Voyager lost the ability to swivel its camera platform from side to side and, NASA engineers worked urgently to fix the mysterious malfunction.

A Jet Propulsion Laboratory spokesman said it would probably take at least all day to correct the problem as Voyager cruised away from Saturn.

The problem was serious but not critical, said spokesman Frank Bristow, because "the most important part of the mission had been accomplished before the failure."

The spacecraft continued on course and seven other instruments continued working normally, Mr. Bristow said.

Mission Director Richard Laefer said the malfunction would not interfere with the spacecraft's long-range mission to investigate the outskirts of the solar system, passing Uranus in 1986 and Neptune in 1989.

Scientists still had not seen some of the most important pictures and data from Voyager's encounter with Saturn Tuesday night when they learned of the problem. They were stored on tape for review Wednesday morning.

Still Close to Planet "We are still expecting the very exciting photographs today, the high resolution photographs from the close encounter last night," said Edward C. Stone, chief project scientist.

The spacecraft was still relatively close to Saturn — 480,000 miles — and moving away at 32,000 mph, its speed steadily dropping as it fought the pull of Saturn's gravity.

Mr. Bristow said the spacecraft had already returned 10,000 to 12,000 of the mission's scheduled 18,500 photos. These included the most important views on the sunlit side of the planet's spectacular rings, and many of those being lost would have duplicated the dark side pictures taken by Voyager-1 last November, Mr. Stone said.

The troublesome camera platform also carries the infrared ultraviolet and light polarity instruments.

Mr. Laefer said the platform was unable to rotate from side to side but still could be swiveled up and down, so controllers ordered the spacecraft to swing the instruments away toward the blankness of interstellar blankness to prevent direct sun light from harming them.

Voyager made its closest approach to Saturn on schedule at 11:24 p.m. EDT Tuesday, sending back pictures and data that confirmed its sunlit rings were thousands of strands of orbiting snow and ice chunks. The spacecraft then plunged behind the planet, which blocked radio contact with the space center for 93 minutes as expected.

Voyager-2 sped just 63,000 miles above Saturn's yellowish cloud tops — only 2.7 seconds and 30 miles off perfect targeting, after a looping 1.4-billion-mile journey to the planet.

The craft gave scientists their closest look at its stormy gas clouds and whirling snowball rings. It discovered that the planet was encircled by thousands of rings instead of the hundreds seen by Voyager-1 nine months ago.

"We're that much closer this time, and we see literally thousands of rings around the planet," said Dr. Bradford C. Smith of the University of Arizona Tuesday at the Jet Propulsion Laboratory.

"Once again, we underestimated the scales we see when we fly closer to the outer planets."

Voyager's photographs of Saturn's rings are being processed by the Jet Propulsion Laboratory in Pasadena.

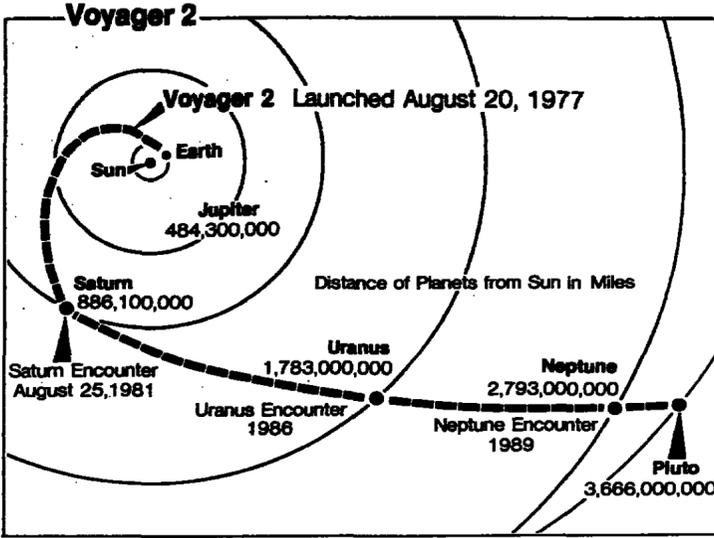
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Map shows the approximate route of the Voyager-2 spacecraft that was launched Aug. 20, 1977.

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This photo of Saturn's moon Enceladus, about 54,000 miles from Voyager-2, was made from a TV set at the Jet Propulsion Laboratory in Pasadena with Voyager-2 model on top of the set.

Vulnerability of U.S. Missiles Questioned

By Leslie H. Gelb

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Strategic experts inside and outside the government are beginning to question a fundamental premise of nuclear weapons planning: that American land-based missiles are highly vulnerable to a Soviet strike and that billions of dollars must be spent to protect them.

The questioning is coming from conservatives, liberal groups, a bipartisan staff study by congressional aides and a handful of military planners within the Reagan administration.

Some are for and some are against the deployment of the new MX missile itself, but all agree that it is either unnecessary or unworkable to build the kind of vast shelter system to hide the missile that was favored by the Carter administration or even the scaled-down system toward which President Reagan is reported to be leaning.

The strongest doubts are expressed in an editorial in the current issue of Strategic Review, a conservative journal. Arthur G.B. Metcalf, its military editor, writes: "Nothing has been put forward which technologically supports the belief that we [or the Soviets] could, with any degree of confidence, expect to hit one silo at ICBM range, let alone 1,000 of them distributed over an area equal to one-third of the United States."

Mr. Loomis offered no details on the operation, saying information would be provided outside the United States, but he did explain that the men would receive \$4,500 a month, plus bonuses. He told them to fly to Washington several days later and he gave each man several \$100 bills.

Investigators later determined that Mr. Loomis had approached Sgt. Thompson shortly after being dismissed from the CIA for helping Mr. Wilson obtain explosive timers for Libya.

After the meeting, Sgt. Thompson said he again called the counterintelligence office at Fort Bragg. He told them of his plans to go abroad. "They said to go ahead," recalled Sgt. Thompson. He requested, and was

Mr. Loomis said the mission was confirmed by other participants and investigators. Mr. Loomis said he was calling from Washington. "He asked if I could go abroad to discuss a contract," recalled Sgt. Thompson, now retired, here Sunday. "He said it involved big money and asked if I could get ahold of four or five other men with Special Forces specialties who were prepared to travel fast."

Conversation Reported Sgt. Thompson conditionally accepted the plan, and he called military counterintelligence officials at Fort Bragg to report on the conversation. "I thought it might be something subversive, you know, maybe a foreign power trying to lure us into something," he said. That evening two counterintelligence officials from Fort Bragg visited Sgt. Thompson and the three talked over the conversation.

The next day, Mr. Loomis called again, this time to arrange a meeting with Sgt. Thompson and the men he was recruiting. They picked the Sheraton Motor Inn in Fayetteville. The time was to be the following day, July 23.

Sgt. Thompson notified the counterintelligence officers. "They told me to keep cooperating," he said. On the day of the meeting, the counterintelligence officers told Sgt. Thompson, he recalled, "We've checked this to the top and it's legal and aboveboard. You can pursue it as you desire." Satisfied that he was dealing with a government operation, he went to the meeting.

Mr. Loomis and a Washington lawyer escorted the sergeant and three recently retired Green Berets to a motel room. After turning up the volume on the television, Mr. Loomis identified himself as a CIA agent. "He said he was with the agency and had just recently come out of deep cover in Indonesia in the aircraft industry," Sgt. Thompson said.

To destroy an American Minuteman missile in a fixed silo hardened by concrete to resist 2,000 pounds of pressure per square inch, a Soviet nuclear warhead must have a certain combination of explosive power or yield and a high degree of accuracy.

Accuracy is regarded as the critical variable, and there is little dispute among American intelligence experts that Soviet test firings have achieved the necessary accuracy. American missile accuracy is at least as great.

But Soviet test firings have occurred only over an easterly or southerly path, and American firings only westward over the Pacific Ocean. In the event of an actual nuclear war, both sides would aim their land-based missiles over the North Pole. Submarine-launched missiles would not have the necessary accuracy to destroy hardened silos.

Since neither Moscow nor Washington has any experience in

predecessor, this is the first time that the church has initiated a direct call for social truce.

It is as yet unclear whether the church's moral authority would be sufficient to induce Polish workers to get back to work and avoid strikes in a crisis that seems to be growing more unmanageable in part as a result of food scarcities and general economic decline.

Msgr. Glemp's call came after Solidarity threatened to shut all daily newspapers in the country for six days if it does not gain editorial control over television coverage of its first congress due to open next week.

"Difficult Battle" The union's confrontation on the issue of information and the course of economic reforms was described in a union leadership communique Wednesday as perhaps "the most difficult battle since August of 1980" when Polish workers won the right to form an independent union.

The situation seems more difficult because of regional conflicts over which Solidarity's central leadership appears to have little control. Moreover, the government appears to be taking an increasingly tougher line following talks in the Crimea between Soviet President Leonid I. Brezhnev and Polish leader Wojciech Jaruzelski.

Mr. Kania said Wednesday night the press would not be silenced, Reuters reported. He added in a broadcast speech: "We will not allow any actions which could serve to paralyze means of mass communication. Our party does not hide that it maintains a leading role in the mass media and the majority of people employed in press, radio and television are our comrades."

Printers in Olszyn are continuing their strike for the eighth day despite calls to return to work. The union organized a spectacular two-day strike that virtually left Poland without daily newspapers. Olszyn printers, however, decided to con-

tinue the strike over local grievances.

At Radom, local Solidarity leaders have called for an indefinite strike at a major metallurgical plant employing 12,000 workers. Friday the government agrees by law to start negotiations on the issue dealing with the 1976 food riots at Radom. The workers are demanding that the government rehabilitate those victimized in the riots and punish security officials involved in their suppression.

All factories in the Radom area have scheduled one-hour warning strikes on Friday to back the demands.

The government on Wednesday issued a statement asserting that "the political climate in the country has worsened" but it blamed "irresponsible actions taken by certain Solidarity chapters" for it. Solidarity retorted that the government was pursuing policies designed to create a confrontational situation.

In a related announcement that follows reports about the dismal state of Poland's economy, the government announced "radical cuts" Wednesday in the consumption of energy to assure adequate supplies for essential industries this fall and winter. Industries affected include steel, cement and construction.

So far, there are no indications that talks between the government and Solidarity would be resumed. A government spokesman said Tuesday night that these were unlikely as long as the union continues its pressures with strikes and threats of strikes.

Egypt, Israel Will Discuss Palestinians

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt — President Anwar Sadat and Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin said Wednesday they will restart the long-stalled talks on Palestinian autonomy. But their two-day summit failed to resolve some key differences, they indicated.

Meeting reporters at Mr. Sadat's summer home in this Mediterranean port, they said their foreign ministers would resume the talks Sept. 23 and 24. No location was given and neither man would say whether any promises or concessions were exchanged in their meetings.

The two leaders said that they discussed Israel's June 7 bombing of an Iraqi nuclear plant, and the Israeli bombing of Palestine Liberation Organization facilities in Beirut July 17, in which at least 300 civilians were killed.

Both men said they would not comment on these discussions, though Mr. Begin told one reporter who broached the subject: "Israel never bombed Beirut, my friend. You said rightly, the PLO headquarters, not Beirut."

Mr. Begin rejected contacts with the PLO, which is fighting for a Palestinian state on Israeli-occupied land. Israel maintains that the PLO is a terrorist group bent on Israel's destruction.

Mr. Sadat said Wednesday that the United States should open a dialogue with the PLO. Mr. Reagan refused, saying the PLO first must recognize Israel's right to exist.

The Egyptian leader said he is not insisting that renewed autonomy talks immediately include Palestinians. He also said he did not recognize the PLO as the sole representative of the Palestinians on the West Bank and Gaza.

Mr. Sadat said, "There may be problems here and there." Mr. Begin said it was "not only possible, but it is necessary to achieve peace without the PLO."

Egypt wants full judicial, executive and legislative powers extended to the Palestinians, giving them in effect a state. Israel, fearing for its security, wants to grant narrower powers.

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Who Sent the Green Berets on Mission to Help Libya?

Army, CIA Disown Operation After Sergeant Decided Work for Qadhafi Was 'Too Much'

The following article is based on reporting by Philip Taubman and Jeff Gerth and was written by Mr. Taubman.

New York Times Service

HONOLULU — Four years ago, 10 men trained by the U.S. Army Special Forces went to work for the government of Libya, training terrorists.

According to participants and federal investigators, they went to Libya with the knowledge and endorsement of the U.S. Army. They apparently believed that they were infiltrating the Libyan government for the CIA.

Nine were retired members of the Special Forces, popularly known as the Green Berets. The 10th, who resembled the others, was a Special Forces master sergeant on active duty. He had been recruited by a former CIA agent.

The men's belief that the mission was intended as a CIA infiltration of the government of Col. Moammar Qadhafi was apparently shared by ranking Green Beret officers. The CIA denies any involvement. Many participants and some federal investigators believe the mission had at least the CIA's tacit approval.

What is certain, say the investigators and the participants, is that the operation was organized, financed and directed by Edwin P. Wilson, a former CIA agent. In 1976, according to investigators, Mr. Wilson closed a business deal with Col. Qadhafi to sell his expertise in intelligence, arms and explosives to Libya for the training of terrorists.

Mr. Wilson was indicted in 1980 by a grand jury on charges of illegally exporting explosives to Libya. He is now a fugitive, believed to be living in Tripoli. His use of the Special Forces, like other aspects of his relationship with Libya, has generated problems for the U.S. government.

No Federal Law The U.S. Justice Department, after investigating the case and calling many of the Green Berets before a grand jury in July, 1979, produced no indictments. One reason, investigators said, was the lack of any federal law prohibiting the training of terrorists outside the United States by American citizens.

Mr. Wilson appealed Tuesday to the United Nations to "neutralize the imminent and large-scale invasion" of the Angolan Defense Ministry ordered all officers, soldiers, sailors and reservists to report to their units within 48 hours.

In Mr. Botha's statement to Parliament, he said Angolan forces had attacked South African troops. "Security forces were, however, prepared for such an intervention, defended themselves to good effect and at the same time succeeded in destroying several terrorist systems and arms depots."

Mr. Botha added: "As regards the wave of allegations from Angola, it should be clearly stated that these reports about a large-scale invasion into Angola are not only exaggerated but an absolute mission that negotiation failed to achieve."

Mr. Botha's statement to Parliament, he

Polish Media: Struggle for a Center of Political Power

By James M. Markham
New York Times Service
WARSAW — At a news conference last week called by the independent trade union, Solidarity, a reporter from the Communist Party daily, Trybuna Ludu, asked the union organizers of a printers' strike why they had failed to ask the population if it approved of the two-day shutdown of Poland's newspapers.

NEWS ANALYSIS

of raw political power — are now being addressed.
The newspaper strike underscored the point. The printers walked off the job because Solidarity said it was exasperated with stepped-up official criticism and wanted regular weekly television and radio time to answer the government and put across its own views.
If it wins this battle, as it has won others before, Solidarity will be in a position to cripple one of the monopolies that a Communist government relies upon to control its population: information. In Poland today, the Communist Party has few other means to defend itself, since Stanislaw Kanis, the first secretary, has renounced in principle the use of force.
The negotiations this week on

media access could thus be of tremendous importance. With regular television programs of their own, Solidarity leaders are convinced that they would be able to oblige the government-run news organizations to be more sympathetic to them.

Battle Far From Won

"Look," said Jerzy Kropiwincki, a Solidarity leader from Lodz, "even though the rules of censorship did not change in the last year, the presence of our bulletins has made the press in Poland if not good, a lot better. With us in television, the authorities will have to take public opinion more into account."
This momentous Solidarity battle is far from won, but if the authorities balk, they will probably face another printers' strike decided not so much by the union's national leadership as by the printers themselves. For one of the most dynamic characteristics of Poland's free union is that its base tends to be more radical than its nationally known leaders. The

loose structure of the union movement gives a radical rank-and-file great tactical leverage.
Lech Walesa and other Solidarity strategists have decided, for example, to press the government hard to give workers, and not the Communist Party as now tends to be the case, the power to name plant managers. But it is the engaged steel workers at the Huta Katowice complex in restless Silesia who decided to hold a referendum on retaining or seeking their boss. They are reported to have put a white wheelbarrow in front of his office to remind him that he can be carted away.

Back on the Defensive

The demonstrations, marches and strikes over food shortages that rocked Poland earlier this month welled up from backward towns like Kutno, and were initially resisted by Mr. Walesa and other union leaders as imprudent. Though the national leadership finally called for an end to these protests on Aug. 12, dockers are still blocking shipments of Polish

harm for export in the port of Gdynia. And though the national press strike is officially over, printers are still occupying a newspaper plant in Olsztyn, enraged by television coverage of their action.
One result of the recent turmoil has been to puncture the mood of self-congratulatory euphoria that had momentarily invigorated the Polish Communist Party after it had adopted limited democratic reforms at its party congress just a month ago. Once more, the party and the government have been thrown on the defensive, responding to Solidarity's bold thrusts with apocalyptic warnings that national destruction awaits Poland if the unrest continues.

At the Beginning of September

At the beginning of September, when it opens its first congress in Gdansk, Solidarity will have to decide how fast, and on what issues, it is going to push the embattled Polish government. The young union movement must shape some economic salvation program to rival or mesh with the government's chart the route it will follow in managing its members, and, most daring of all, weigh the advantages and risks of lobbying openly for free elections to the Parliament and to city councils.
This last issue turns on a quandary: Can Solidarity, nominally a trade union, guarantee and stabilize the political gains of the last year, or must it broaden and deepen its alliances through new organizations, and even political parties?
The union delegates will, finally, face the organizational problem of either retaining some 50 jealously autonomous Solidarity chapters, or consolidating them into a score or so and endowing the national leadership with something more binding than Mr. Walesa's moral and charismatic authority.
The betting is that the federalists will triumph at Gdansk, leaving Solidarity volatile and shifting, but still a coalition highly responsive to its base. This, in turn, could mean that Poland's piecemeal revolution-from-below will keep rolling along at a breathless pace.



Egyptian President Anwar Sadat and Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin, meeting Wednesday in Alexandria, Egypt, announced plans to resume the stalled talks on Palestinian autonomy.

Palestinian Autonomy Talks to Reopen

(Continued from Page 1)

three months between the leaders, who have pledged to work within the U.S.-sponsored Camp David accords of September, 1978, to widen peace with other Arab nations opposed to Israel's existence.
Mr. Sadat angrily called off the talks in early August of 1980 in response to Israel's annexation of East Jerusalem.
Mr. Sadat had said he was also angered by Israel's policy of colonizing the West Bank with Jewish settlements, and he alleged that Arabs living on Israeli-occupied lands were being treated improperly.
Both leaders said the United States will remain a full partner in the quest for Palestinian autonomy, one of Camp David's provisions, but did not specify how U.S. representatives would participate in renewed talks.
Mr. Sadat said he hoped Jordan's King Hussein would join in talks for an overall Middle East settlement after Israel and Egypt reach agreement on the autonomy issue. Jordan, which lost territory to Israel in the 1967 War, has opposed the Camp David accords as being too vague on autonomy.
The Egyptian president said the truce between Israel and Palestinians in southern Lebanon, which ended 10 days of fighting last month, could be a starting point for dialogue with the PLO. The cease-fire was mediated by the United States, United Nations and Saudi Arabia, which gives the PLO financial support.

Mr. Begin is scheduled to visit Mr. Reagan in the second week of September.
When Mr. Begin and Mr. Sadat began their talks Tuesday night, Israeli and Egyptian officials were clearly even lacking in agreement on just what this summit would seek to accomplish.
Despite the clear divergence of their pre-summit positions, the talks got off to a cordial, if strained start, officials said.
Taking part with Mr. Begin was Defense Minister Ariel Sharon, Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shalom and Yosef Burg, interior and religious affairs minister.
Mr. Sharon held separate talks with Egypt's defense minister, Gen. Abdul Halim Abu Ghazala, in the final Israeli withdrawal from Egypt's Sinai Peninsula next April.
Interest in the sort of recognition Mr. Begin would receive in Washington was one reason the Israeli leader was so keen to have his meeting with Mr. Sadat when it seemed that little would come of it, Israeli officials here indicated.

Mediterranean Sport: 'Chicken of the Sea'

By William H. Honan
New York Times Service
NEW YORK — The reported destruction of two Soviet-made Su-22 Libyan fighters by carrier-based U.S. F-14s over the Gulf of Sidra last week was the first publicly acknowledged incident in which American aircraft fired on and brought down foreign planes in the Mediterranean since World War II.
However, in that theater there have been more than 100 "hairy situations," in the parlance of U.S. pilots, and more than a dozen Soviet and American airmen have lost their lives. Most of these actions have been part of a U.S.-Soviet game of confrontation, surveillance and occasional brinkmanship — the pilots wryly call it "chicken of the sea" — which has been in progress in the area since at least 1966.

Soviet defense ministry made one of its rare acknowledgments of the loss of a military plane. The Navy conceded that jets from the Essex were in the air at the time, but said they did not "interfere with, hamper or threaten" the Soviet plane. The full Navy report on the incident remains classified.
In March, 1970, a Soviet reconnaissance jet and an American F-4 Phantom collided in midair, but without serious mishap. A wing tip of the Russian plane was dented and the Phantom had some paint scraped off.
Such incidents in the sky have been rare, a U.S. admiral said, not because encounters have been infrequent but because in the great majority of cases the unwritten rules of aerial etiquette are observed in exquisite detail by both Soviet and U.S. pilots.
For instance, when Soviet long-range bombers fly out of northern Russia on reconnaissance missions over U.S. ships in the Mediterranean, the bombers like to make a wide turn to the east, rather than intercepting, permitting American interceptor pilots to peer up into the bays and satisfy themselves that bombs or missiles are not being carried.

1966, when a Russian naval squadron first moved through the Dardanelles to establish a presence in the Mediterranean. It has now grown to a fleet of 39 ships but still has no aircraft carrier able to field high-performance jets suitable for probing the 6th Fleet.
To make up for this lack, U.S. officials say, the Russian squadron has conducted its surveillance of the 6th Fleet by using satellites, submarines, electronically equipped "fishing trawlers," and land-based jets that fly out from airports in client states. Normally, these aircraft bear markings of the nations in which they are based.
Soviet Aims
The object of this surveillance is both military and political, the Navy believes. Militarily, officials say, the Russians are testing to learn which tactics will get their aircraft to the 6th Fleet with the least risk of detection. Politically, they say, the Soviet object is to fly over the fleet — sometimes as low as 100 feet — as if to say: "We always know where you are, and if things ever get really sticky, we could annihilate your fleet just as quickly as the Japanese did at Pearl Harbor in 1941."
The message is directed not only at Washington, Soviet or Soviet-sponsored planes fly in pairs, so that one can photograph the other skimming the deck of an American carrier. These photographs are proudly displayed at chanceries around the Mediterranean.
According to the Navy, the U.S. objective is also twofold. Militarily, the American commanders want to learn all they can about first-line Soviet ships, planes and tactics. Politically, the Americans are engaged in a form of nonverbal

communication, too. The F-14s are sent out to intercept intruders 100 miles from the carriers and then to escort them as long as they stay within that radius — as if to say: "We always know when you are coming. And if things ever get really sticky we could swat you out of the sky before you could get close enough to tell the Russian missile ships where we are, and then annihilate your fleet just as quickly as the Japanese did at the Strait of Tsushima in 1905."
U.S. interceptors snuggle up alongside the intruders with as little as 20 feet between their wings and Navy photographers snap these scenes. These photographs, like the Russian ones, are said to emerge from attaché cases in diplomatic offices around the Mediterranean.

Friendly Encounters

Some U.S. pilots have told of friendly and jovial encounters with Soviet airmen, not only above the Mediterranean but in other areas. The latest Playboy Playmate of the Month has been displayed to Russian pilots in a U.S. cockpit.
Phil Crossland, a U.S. pilot, recalls being saluted by a Russian pilot who held up what looked like a bottle of vodka.
Despite such high jinx, however, most of these encounters are serious business. They date back to

Russian Crash

In 1968, a Soviet Tu-16 reconnaissance plane crashed about five miles off the bow of the aircraft carrier Essex after making four low passes over the ship. Since remains of the fliers and pieces of uniforms were recovered by the Essex, the

Vulnerability of U.S. Missiles Questioned

(Continued from Page 1)
and the deficiencies are so fundamental that it should be rejected."
Its key point is that the system "could produce an arms race of shelters versus warheads" that the United States would lose, because Moscow could produce the warheads faster than Washington could build shelters.
Most strategic experts want to preserve the so-called strategic triad of land-based missiles, long-range bombers and submarine-launched missiles. The triad is designed to provide confidence that, if one or two legs of the triad become vulnerable, one or two legs will remain to retaliate.
Called Self-Defensing
Some experts in the Reagan administration say that, regardless of whether the Soviet Union could make missiles accurate enough to destroy the land-based part of the triad, there is nothing the United States could do about the problem in the decade.
They say the earliest that either a shelter system or an antiballistic missile system could be constructed fully and reliably would be about 1989. In their view, to ad-

Called Self-Defensing

vertise a problem that may not exist and certainly cannot be solved in the near term is self-defeating.
Their solution, and one of the alternatives presented to the president by Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger, has been to play down the issue of land-based missiles' vulnerability and concentrate on long-term solutions.
Some are advocating the "common missile" — essentially, the forthcoming Trident 2 missile being developed for the Trident submarine with some features of the MX missile.
It would be available in 1989 and advocates say it could be used as a land-based mobile missile in a shelter system, carried aloft and fired by an aircraft or used in submarines. They also say that it would result in considerable savings, since only one missile design would be built.
The idea is still being considered in the White House, but there is strong opposition from the Air Force, which wants its own MX missile, and from others who doubt the viability of the principle of commonality. They say it is the worst of all worlds.

Cameras Jam, but Voyager Gets Good Look at Rings

(Continued from Page 1)
turn's rings showed striking differences in colors of the rings while fully illuminated by the sun. Photographs taken of the rings by Voyager-1 showed little color difference, mostly because Voyager-1 flew under the rings without the sun at its back to illuminate the rings fully.
One picture released Tuesday showed inner rings composed of deep violets, purples and blues, while outer rings were different shades of yellow.
No two rings appeared alike, particularly the three largest inner rings. They were shaded in so many different blues and violets that they suggested that the rings formed when moons of different chemical elements broke up in Saturn's orbit just after the dawn of time.
The colors of the rings provided more piece of evidence that Saturn's moons and rings have been in constant collision. The different colors of the three largest rings suggested that they were formed when three large moons collided and broke up to form at least three rings.
As it flew among the 17 known moons of Saturn, Voyager-2 took close-up photographs of three of the strangest moons in orbit around Saturn. Pictures of the moon Tethys showed a crater one-third Tethys' size, and scientists described it as the largest crater they have seen on any of the 17 moons. "The crater is roughly 300 miles across," said Voyager project scientist Bruce C. Murray.
Photographs of the second outermost moon, Iapetus, showed a moon half black and half white, and suggested that the moon's dark side is being coated by the billions of dust particles in orbit around Saturn.
Measurements of the mass of Iapetus imply that it is 80-percent water ice, meaning that whatever is dusting and darkening the moon is not seeping from the moon's interior to form its black side.
Photographs of the moon Hy-

Angola Sees More Action

(Continued from Page 1)
representation of the real state of affairs."
A communiqué from the Angolan Defense Ministry reported "violent fighting." The communiqué, reported by Angop, said two South African armored columns totaling 32 tanks and 82 other vehicles crossed the border between Angola and South-West Africa on Monday morning.
In a report Wednesday, Angop denied reports it had said any of the 20,000 Cuban troops in Angola had massed near Lubango. It said a report by the South African Press Association mentioning the troops and using Angop as its source was "an obvious attempt to mask the South African aggression."
It said eight South African fighter-bombers destroyed the villages of Cahama, 90 miles north of the border, and Teitibemba, 125 miles north of the border, "in an attempt to open the northern route."
An audience of 270 civil aviation officials, family members and reporters listened to 31 minutes of taped conversation retrieved from the wreckage of the Far Eastern Air Transport Boeing 737 that crashed Saturday in northern Taiwan. The government allowed the unusual public playing of the tape to allay suspicions of a cover-up in the investigation.

U.S. Postal Service Considers Sale Of Space for Ads, Even on Stamps

(Associated Press)
WASHINGTON — In search of a way to cut chronic deficits, the Postal Service is considering selling advertising space on delivery vehicles, its post office lobbies and even on stamps.
The Postal Service published a notice in Tuesday's Federal Register asking for public comment on what would be a reversal of a long-standing policy against selling ads.
Possible places for the ads also include covers of stamp booklets and on airmails, postmarks, postal cards and postage meter strips. No estimate was available of how much revenue the proposal would bring in.

Who Sent Green Beret Mission to Libya?

(Continued from Page 1)
granted, a special leave by his commanding officer.
In Washington, Sgt. Thompson and three former Green Berets received travel documents, \$1,000 in cash, airplane tickets to Zurich and a description of a man who would meet them at the airport.
"We were told to stay in the international zone and not to go through customs in Zurich," Sgt. Thompson said. "We had our war bags packed in a 400-pound locker, everything we figured we might need for a direct action mission."
The man waiting in Zurich was identified as Mr. Wilson. Sgt. Thompson ran through a list of questions. "As leader of the group, I wanted answers to several key questions. I wanted to know who exactly we were working for, what the terms of our contract would be, what arrangements had been made for health care and what escape and evasion plans had been prepared."
According to Sgt. Thompson, Mr. Wilson told them they would be working for him. He did not elaborate. He told them they would be going to Libya where they should make themselves "indispensable," Sgt. Thompson said they assumed that Mr. Wilson

meant that through being indispensable they would gain intelligence information useful to the United States.
Health care, if necessary, would be provided at the best hospitals in Europe, and insurance coverage for the men would be \$250,000 for loss of life and \$125,000 for loss of limb.
No contract was necessary, Mr. Wilson said because neither party was likely to walk away from the project. "If I wish, you'd kill me," Sgt. Thompson said that Mr. Wilson asserted, "and if you wish, I'll kill you."
\$6,500 a Month
Mr. Wilson was reported to have said the payment would be \$6,500 per month, payable in any currency the men wanted. He also offered to set up Swiss bank accounts. From Zurich, they flew to Tripoli, Sgt. Thompson said, where they were greeted by a representative from the Dalex International Corp., a Virginia company owned by Mr. Wilson. They were escorted out of the airport without a customs check and taken to a military compound where they met the chief of Libyan intelligence, Abdul Senussi.
"He wanted to know if we could supply a gas that would subside 800 feet for several hours in a desert environment," Sgt. Thompson said. "We told him that there was no such agent. He then wanted to know all about the principles of land warfare, things like vertical envelopment and the elements of surprise."
When the session ended, Sgt. Thompson said, they were driven to the Beach Hotel, where Douglas M. Schlacter, a friend and business associate of Mr. Wilson, told them to relax. Mr. Schlacter is under investigation on charges of involvement in illegally exporting explosives to Libya. He is believed to be living in Africa.

About a week after their arrival in Tripoli, in the first week in August, Sgt. Thompson said, they were taken to a palace outside Tripoli where they were shown an explosive laboratory. It was later determined that Mr. Wilson had hired another group of Americans with knowledge of explosives and had taken them to Tripoli to manufacture terrorist bombs. The investigation of this operation led to the indictment of Mr. Wilson and two others last year.
After touring the shop, Sgt. Thompson said, he and his colleagues were told to prepare a training course for Libyan commandos. By this point, Sgt. Thompson was seriously concerned. "I know the agency does bizarre things," he said, "but working for Libyan intelligence was too much."
He decided to return to the United States and tell the Special Forces about his misgivings. When he reached Fort Bragg, his superiors told him that the FBI, having been notified by military intelligence, was investigating the Libyan operation. Sgt. Thompson was told to cooperate with the investigation.
Requests From Tripoli
While he was doing so, several requests arrived from Tripoli for supplies. Sgt. Thompson said he told military intelligence and was instructed to ship the requested goods, which included training manuals and combat boots. The materials went during September and October.
Then, Sgt. Thompson said, "I got a call from the guys I knew in counterintelligence. They told me it wasn't an agency operation after all. At that point, I didn't know what the hell was happening."
He eventually severed his connections, but a half-dozen other retired Green Berets went to Libya to train terrorists after his return to Fort Bragg. It is unclear what they thought the operation was supposed to be. Federal investigators believe several may still be in Libya working for Mr. Wilson.
A major unresolved question is how the counterintelligence officers at Fort Bragg decided that the mission was legitimate when Sgt. Thompson first spoke to them.
Several federal investigators said they believe Mr. Wilson might have secured unofficial approval from friends who held senior positions in the clandestine services of the CIA. In return, according to this theory, the CIA would benefit from intelligence collected by Americans working in Libya.
"Whatever happened, it's a sorry episode," one senior Justice Department official said. Sgt. Thompson, for his part, says he lives on "full alert," concerned about death threats he said he has received since he left Libya.

Qadhafi Praises Syrians, Revives Merger Proposal

(Associated Press)
DAMASCUS — Libyan leader Col. Moamer Qadhafi has thanked Syria for its "steadfastness in our confrontation" with Israel and revived a dormant plan for the merger of Libya and Syria.
Addressing a meeting of President Hafez al-Assad's ruling Arab Socialist Baath Party on Tuesday, he spoke angrily of the aerial battle last week in which two U.S. Navy F-14s shot down two Soviet-made Libyan warplanes. He also called for "material" measures to implement the year-old merger agreement.
"We are very keen on Syria's stability and steadfastness in our confrontation with Israel and the deliberate and premeditated American aggression against the Arab nation," Col. Qadhafi said.
Meanwhile, the Libyan government Wednesday assured Americans living in Libya that it was safe to stay, despite a U.S. government warning to leave, and urged U.S. nationals "not to be swayed by the Reagan administration's lies."
The Libyan Foreign Ministry condemned the U.S. government's "American aggression" and said the American community will continue to enjoy the protection and security which everybody (in Libya) enjoys.

Haiti Opposition Gets Prison Term

(United Press International)
PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti — A Haitian judge Wednesday sentenced opposition leader Sylvio Claude and 23 followers to 15 years in prison for opposing the government of President Jean-Claude Duvalier.
Mr. Claude, leader of the tiny Social Democratic Party, and his followers were sentenced after a mass trial on charges of inciting rebellion, arson and insulting the president.
Mr. Claude had been under arrest since a crackdown on critics last November, in which 60 persons were jailed. Two dozen of those, mostly journalists, were later expelled from Haiti, which Mr. Duvalier's family has ruled for 24 years.

Nitze Expected To Complete U.S. Arms-Talk Team

(Washington Post Service)
WASHINGTON — Paul H. Nitze, one of the most enduring hard-liners in dealing with the Soviet Union on arms control and military matters, is likely to become the chief U.S. negotiator on limiting nuclear-tipped missiles based in Europe, according to administration officials.
"It's about 80-percent certain," an official said, referring to the prospects that Mr. Nitze, 74, a conservative Democrat who has served Republican and Democratic administrations for more than 30 years in national security jobs, would handle the upcoming talks with Moscow.
The SALT negotiations dealing with intercontinental-range missiles and bombers are still stalled, but the Reagan administration has pledged to move ahead with talks on shorter-range weapons deployed in Europe by both the United States and the Soviet Union.
If Mr. Nitze takes the job, he will complete a team of hard-liners. Retired Lt. Gen. Edward L. Rowley, who along with Mr. Nitze opposed SALT-2, will be the chief SALT negotiator if those talks resume. Eugene V. Rostow, a Democrat, is the head of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, that oversees both sets of talks.

Pontiff Grants Audience

(United Press International)
CASTEL GANDOLFO, Italy — Pope John Paul II, overriding the wishes of his doctors and protected by exceptional security measures, today held his first general audience since he was shot in St. Peter's Square on May 13.

French Cabinet Guillotines Death Penalty

(Associated Press)
PARIS — The French Cabinet has approved a bill abolishing the death penalty, ending two centuries of executions by guillotine.
The bill will go before Parliament Sept. 17 and approval was considered certain since the lower house is dominated by President Francois Mitterrand's Socialist. Recent public opinion polls showed that a majority of those questioned favored retaining the death penalty as a deterrent.
The decision to dismantle the guillotine fulfilled a Mitterrand campaign pledge to abolish capital punishment. The guillotine has been in use since the French Revolution of 1789. Seven men are currently under death sentences in France.

Thatcher Refuses to See Irish Republican MP

(Associated Press)
LONDON — Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher Wednesday turned down a request from newly elected Northern Ireland member of Parliament, Owen Carron, for an urgent meeting on the Maze Prison hunger strike.
Mr. Carron, 28, was elected Thursday to fill the Fernmanagh-South Tyrone seat left vacant by the death of Bobby Sands, first of 10 hunger strikers to die in a campaign to win political status for Republican prisoners.
In rejecting Mr. Carron's plea for a meeting, Mrs. Thatcher, returning to her London office after vacation, said that Michael Allison, deputy to Northern Ireland Secretary of State Humphrey Atkins, was prepared to meet the new MP.

Knesset Debates Excavation of Burial Site

(Associated Press)
JERUSALEM — Israel's parliament, the Knesset, went into special session Wednesday to debate a row between rabbis and archaeologists on an issue that poses delicate political problems for the new government of Prime Minister Menachem Begin which is dependent on religious parties for staying in power.
The issue was referred to the Knesset Education Committee after a brief debate. In dispute is an order from the nation's chief rabbis to halt excavation work on the City of David site, which is regarded by archaeologists as an exceptionally important source of clues to the origins of the Jewish people.

WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

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Kuwaiti Refinery Blaze Is Extinguished
(Associated Press)
KUWAIT — Firemen Wednesday extinguished an oil tank blaze that had raged for a week and closed one of Kuwait's two main refineries, a government spokesman said. He said the emergency at the Shuaiba refinery was now over. One person died in the blaze, which started last Thursday and destroyed eight storage tanks. The government has set up a committee to investigate the cause of the fire at the refinery, which normally produces 200,000 barrels a day. The spokesman gave no estimate of the cost of the damage.

Carter Says Peking's Friendship Pleases Him
(Associated Press)
PEKING — Former President Jimmy Carter toured the Great Wall of China Wednesday after a lavish banquet the preceding evening at which Chinese leaders saluted him for opening diplomatic relations with the Communist government. Hailed by Premier Zhao Ziyang as "a statesman well-known to the Chinese people," Mr. Carter said that he had hoped when he normalized relations in 1979 that progress would be so rapid and valuable "that the process would be irreversible and able to withstand the inevitable shifts of changing political times." He said his wish had come true. "Gratifying progress continues in many areas of life and the betterment of the progress are apparent to all," Mr. Carter said. "There is no doubt that the cause of world peace has been advanced by this new Sino-American friendship."

Some California Fruit Is Banned by Japan

By Jay Mathews
Washington Post Service
SANTA BARBARA, Calif. — Japan has announced it will enforce a ban on all California fruit that has not been disinfected, despite U.S. efforts to soften the embargo aimed at the Mediterranean fly.

The Japanese decision, announced Wednesday in Tokyo, will be a blow to California growers, who count the Asian nations as their No. 1 foreign customer. California sells more than \$120 million in fresh fruit to Japan each year.

Meanwhile, two of five Mediterranean fruit flies found near Los Angeles, 300 miles from the main infestation, were confirmed Wednesday to be female, indicating aerial spraying of pesticides over the state's most populous county might be necessary, United Press International reported.

Many Are Unprepared
Anne Warring, a spokesman for the group of California growers known as SunKist, said the group had already canceled its next weekly shipment of citrus to Japan. SunKist growers have said they are making preparations to fumigate as much of their export crop as they can to meet the Japanese requirement.

California growers in general, however, are not well-prepared for the fumigation or cold-treatment that might be required of more of their produce if the Japanese embargo spreads to other countries.

and states. A spokesman for the Council of California Growers said last week that its members were equipped to fumigate only 5 percent of their crop.

U.S. officials have been meeting with the Japanese in Tokyo since Saturday in an attempt to persuade Japan to accept a simple certificate that fruit brought into the country was from parts of California free of the Mediterranean fruit fly. Only 2 percent of the state is under federal and state quarantine resulting from Mediterranean fruit fly infestation.

A spokesman for the Japanese government said the two sides would continue to discuss what kind of disinfectant treatment would be acceptable to Japan and what varieties of fruit not susceptible to the flies might be admitted.

Most other states and foreign governments have been accepting California produce if it was accompanied by a certificate saying that no Mediterranean fruit flies had been found in the counties in which it was picked.

Sen. S.I. Hayakawa, Republican of California, called Tuesday for immediate spraying of the entire San Joaquin Valley, the heart of California's \$16 billion agricultural industry, to stop any further spread of the insect and restore faith in California produce. Up to now, state and federal agricultural officials have ordered aerial spraying over only those areas where Mediterranean fruit flies have been found.

AWACS Ride Fails to Dent Israelis' Opposition to Sale

By Barry Schweid
The Associated Press
WASHINGTON — A ride on a U.S. radar plane has not caused Israeli representatives to lessen their opposition to the projected sale of five of the aircraft to Saudi Arabia, a spokesman for the Israeli Embassy in Washington says.

"This will not affect our position or our opposition," Nachman Shai said Tuesday after the Pentagon disclosed that Israeli military and technical experts were flown from Tinker Air Force Base in Oklahoma to the vicinity of Langley Air Force Base in Virginia and back to Tinker.

"Israel rejects the whole package and all its elements," Mr. Shai said. The Reagan administration wants to sell five of the Airborne Warning and Control System — AWACS — planes to Saudi Arabia. The package, which Congress has until Oct. 30 to veto, also includes missiles and fuel tanks for 62 U.S.-built F-15 fighters, giving them the range to reach Israeli territory.

Senate Majority Leader Howard H. Baker of Tennessee threw his support behind the proposal Tuesday and predicted that the Republican-controlled Senate would not block the sale. Although saying he thinks the House may oppose it, the sale cannot be blocked unless both houses vote to do so.

Sen. Baker told a news conference in Chattanooga, Tenn., that "for my own part, I am satisfied that the proposed sale ... is in the interests of the United States."

Mr. Shai said Israel accepted the U.S. invitation to fly the plane for technical reasons only. The flight was made Monday while the administration was officially notifying Congress it intends to proceed with the \$8.5-billion deal, the largest U.S. arms sale to another nation.

The Israelis also were given a briefing on the radar planes at the Pentagon last Friday. It was hoped that the flight and the briefing might persuade Israel to be less strenuous in its opposition.

"The flight was conducted to acquaint Israeli technical and military experts with the capabilities and limitations of the E-3A air defense surveillance aircraft," the Pentagon said.

Israel and its supporters in Congress have objected to the sale of AWACS to Saudi Arabia on grounds that the aircraft, whose radar can see more than 200 miles, would be able to effectively pinpoint all Israeli aircraft movements and put Israel at a serious military disadvantage in event of a war.

The United States has denied that Israel would be endangered by Saudi possession of AWACS planes.

In Post-Torrijos Panama, Top Officers Take Reins

By Alan Riding
New York Times Service
PANAMA CITY — Less than a month after the death of Gen. Omar Torrijos, Panama's military high command has moved to fill the political vacuum left by the death of the strongman who had ruled the country for 13 years.

Although Aristides Royo has been confirmed in his largely administrative role as president, the 10 senior officers of the National Guard, the country's only armed force, have begun to project themselves as the ultimate political authority here.

In recent days, the new commander of the 9,000-member guard, Col. Florencio Flores, a little-known figure until Gen. Torrijos' death in a plane crash July 31, has made several much-publicized trips around the country, but he is believed to have little ambition to dominate the political scene and has been coordinating closely with the nine lieutenant colonels who comprise the guard's general staff.

Significantly, by inviting proponents and critics of a \$2-billion copper development project to argue their case before them last week, the general staff officers assumed responsibility for deciding perhaps the most contentious political issue facing the country.

One result of the guard's assertion of power, in the view of local political analysts, has been a commensurate loss of political ground by Mr. Royo, who was named by Gen. Torrijos in 1978. The guard has also paid little heed to the Democratic Revolutionary Party, which is nominally the ruling party.

Without the unifying figure of Gen. Torrijos, many Panamanian political analysts believe that a struggle for power will inevitably ensue in the top ranks of the National Guard.

'Terrible Mistake'
"The guard is making a terrible mistake in trying to project itself as the successor to Torrijos," said one Panamanian politician who acted as an informal adviser to Gen. Torrijos. "The general staff is confusing popular acceptance of Gen. Torrijos' one-man rule with a similar acceptance of the National Guard."
Foreign diplomats believe the first serious internal crisis will serve as a test of both the unity of the National Guard and of its relationship with Mr. Royo.

According to well-placed Panamanians, the guard's general staff recommended to Gen. Torrijos this year that he replace Mr. Royo with Vice President Ricardo de la Espriella.

The sources said that Mr. Royo offered his resignation to the National Guard after Gen. Torrijos died but was given a formal vote of confidence by the staff officers.

Significantly, since the general died little has been heard from the opposition parties.

"Torrijos was the unifying factor all around," one opposition leader noted. "He kept Royo in power, he kept the party alive and he kept the guard united. ... He was the godfather figure, and without him things will unavoidably change."

Malaysia Premier's Book Is Tough on Ethnic Chinese

By Henry Karnin
New York Times Service

KUALA LUMPUR — Deputy Prime Minister Musa Hitam said he expected no criticism when he decided to lift an 11-year-old ban on a controversial book. "In fact," he said jokingly in an interview, "I asked the author for a commission."

The author is the new prime minister, Mahathir bin Muhammad, who wrote "The Malay Dilemma" while he was in the political wilderness in 1970. Mr. Mahathir was expelled from the ruling party, the United Malays National Organization, for criticizing the leadership of Tunku Abdul Rahman, the country's first prime minister, in connection with the bloody riots between Malays and ethnic Chinese in 1969.

Mr. Mahathir, a 55-year-old physician, stated in the book his theories on the delicate balance between the two principal ethnic communities — Malays, with about half of the total population of 13 million, and Chinese, with nearly 40 percent. The book, published in Singapore, was immediately banned here.



HOLE IN WALL — An East Berlin worker watched by border guards repairs a 15-foot rupture in the Berlin Wall caused by a young man from the West who crashed through in his car Tuesday night. The driver, thought to be trying suicide, is in an East Berlin hospital.

Canada Finds Wrongdoing by Mounties, Strips Them of Internal Security Duties

By Henry Giniger
New York Times Service

OTTAWA — The Canadian government has announced that the internal security duties of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police would be given to a separate civilian intelligence agency.

The decision was announced Tuesday, at the same time as the release of a report by a government-appointed commission that, after a four-year investigation, discovered "institutionalized wrongdoing" and a "widespread attitude by the force that it need not be responsible to civilian authority."

The RCMP was founded in 1873 as a western frontier force. It is now the federal police force with responsibilities akin to those of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It also serves as the provincial police in all provinces except Quebec and Ontario, which have their own forces.

The panel of inquiry, known as the Commission of Inquiry Concerning Certain Activities of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, was set up in 1977. Its establishment followed disclosure in a Quebec court of illegal acts carried out by members of the force in connection with the investigation of subversion in the French-speaking province, where separatism has sometimes taken violent forms.

The 1,800 pages of documents made public Tuesday detailed five major fields of violations: surreptitious entries, unauthorized wiretapping, unlawful opening of mail, illegal use of confidential informants provided by citizens to the federal government and a wide range of "dirty tricks" carried out against radical groups suspected of being security threats.

The commission attributed this situation partly to the fact that "there has never been a clear and comprehensive public policy on the purpose, methods and structures of security intelligence in Canada."

'Misguided Notions'
But it also said: "The RCMP, through its recruitment, training and management practices, engulfs its members in an 'ethos akin to that found in a monastery or religious order.' It found 'a willingness on the part of members of the RCMP to deceive those outside the force who have some sort of constitutional authority or jurisdiction over their activities.'"
The commission described as "misguided notions" what it said was the widely held belief within the force that if a Cabinet minister

was not fully informed of questionable activity he could then deny knowledge if asked about it, and that disclosure of such activity "would inflict damage to the good reputation of the force."

About 3 percent of the report, according to Solicitor General Robert Kaplan, was withheld by the government because it referred to specific cases of wrongdoing that might result in prosecutions.

EEC Backs France, Tells Italy to Refile Wine Papers

From Agency Dispatches
BRUSSELS — The Commission of the European Economic Community has agreed that the French government has the right to bar Italian wine from entering France, but only until Italy has filed proper customs papers, an EEC spokeswoman said Wednesday.

Once Italy files those papers and France agrees to end its blockade on Italian wine imports, the EEC can proceed with its plans to offer financial assistance to France to clear the Italian wine through customs and place it in private warehouses, the spokeswoman added.

She said that on some customs papers, Italian exporters had not even mentioned the origin of their wine. EEC governments also agreed Wednesday to convert 900 million liters (198 million gallons) of surplus wine into industrial alcohol, at a cost of about \$160 million, to help end the so-called "wine war" between France and Italy, EEC sources said.

A meeting of the EEC Wine Management Committee also began examining reforms that could be made in the community's wine trade, in preparation for a full debate on the later this year.

Sabotage in Seta
The conflict between the two countries broke out earlier this month when a group of French wine-growers poured diesel fuel into a cargo of Sicilian wine due to be landed at the Mediterranean port of Seta.

Italian officials complained that French customs officials had deliberately blocked up to 40 million liters of Italian wine there. They said the customs blockade was an infringement of EEC free trade rules.

W. German Tourists Get Health Warning

The Associated Press
HANNOVER, West Germany — West German authorities distributed leaflets to vacationers returning from Romania Wednesday, cautioning them to see their doctor should they feel sick. The action was taken after tourists returning from the Romanian Black Sea resort of Neptun reported that over 1,000 West German vacationers there had diarrhea.

Hopes in these communities and among moderate Malays that "The Malay Dilemma" would be allowed to remain out of sight receded with the lifting of the ban by Mr. Musa, who is also the home minister, and were banished when the prime minister himself urged Malaysians to read it. Answering a reporter's question during a visit to Jakarta, Mr. Mahathir said:

"The new minister of home affairs considers it necessary for the purpose of stability of politics in the country that Malaysians should know what their prime minister thinks, to read his mind, so to speak."

Assessing his book as harmless, Mr. Mahathir said it had served as the basis for the adoption in 1970 of a wide-ranging, long-term program of "affirmative action" on behalf of Malays, known as the New Economic Policy. Under it, Malays receive favored treatment in the economic and educational spheres.

As prime minister, Mr. Mahathir has strongly endorsed the continuation of this policy to raise the average Malay to the same level as the other communities. But Mr. Musa, in the interview, rejected as "balderdash" any fear that the new government favored "Malay chauvinism."

"We are a multiracial society," the deputy prime minister said. "We'll be more liberal, believe it or not."

Room 626 Becomes Nerve Center For Coordinating U.S. Air Traffic

By John Burgess
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Every evening a computer operator seated in a carpeted, sixth-floor room at Federal Aviation Administration headquarters types out a message advising what to expect at the nation's airports and along its air routes on the following day.

The message for Tuesday, flashed to airlines and traffic control centers around the country, began: "The FAA will continue to operate the air traffic system under the 50 Plan on Tuesday, August 25, 1981, for 22 major airports with the following exceptions ..."

For more than three weeks, since the nation's air controllers walked off the job, the emergency measures to keep planes flying have been coordinated from Room 626, the operational command post known as Central Flow.

Equipped with illuminated maps, telephones and high-speed printers, the center was set up 10 years ago to coordinate traffic into congested airports. In the mid-1970s, conserving fuel by reducing time spent in holding patterns became an important function. Now, in addition to those normal duties, Room 626 is the nerve center for minute-to-minute decisions on flight delays and reroutings caused by the strike.

During some of the day there is time for banter and coffee around the consoles. But the morning and evening rush hours at major airports force the half-dozen or so flow controllers to quicken their pace, conducting traffic through the conference calls on their phones, calling up flight data on computer screens and answering inquiries from airlines.

Loopholes in Plan
Preparation for the 50 Plan for managing traffic during the strike began long before the walkout on Aug. 3. Airlines were asked to submit schedules canceling 50 percent of their flights leaving at peak hours from the country's larger airports. FAA planners in Jacksonville, Fla., modified those submissions as necessary to fit the nation-

al schedule, creating a 50-plan schedule now in use.

There are loopholes in the 50 Plan, meaning traffic is higher than in some cases. Flights using only secondary airports are not restricted at all. All told, the restrictions have allowed about 75 percent of the normal day's 14,000 commercial flights to continue operating, according to the FAA.

While scheduling for specific flights is handled in Jacksonville, Washington's complementary task is to accommodate the planes into a system whose capacity changes daily, as airport towers and the 20 regional "en route" control centers around the country seek ways to make their small strike-reduced staffs the most effective.

For example, on Friday last week, landings at JFK International in New York were restricted far below scheduled rates to 25 per hour, due to staffing problems in the control tower. Drawing on computers in Jacksonville, Central Flow called up a schedule of arrivals at JFK and calculated what airborne delays could be expected during specific hours at the airport if nothing was done.

Planes scheduled to land between 4:30 p.m. and 8 p.m. would have to circle for 60 minutes if they took off an schedule, it was found. In response the center ordered airlines and control centers to hold those planes at their departure gates for 60 minutes so that they would be able to land immediately on reaching JFK's vicinity.

Restrictions Canceled
As it happened, at 4:20 p.m. the center decided to cancel the restrictions after New York controllers, combined with other control measures, too few planes were coming into JFK. In Room 626, a flow controller picked up his phone, punched keys on his console to connect him simultaneously to all of the 20 regional traffic centers and announced the cancellation. Written confirmation followed on teleprinters to the centers and the airlines.

But, in fact, the towers rarely cause delays. Most have sufficient staff to handle reduced traffic arriving under the 50 Plan, the FAA says.

Chun's Dismissal of Generals Seen as 'Housecleaning'

By William Chapman
Washington Post Service

SEOUL — The departure from powerful positions of three prominent generals has aroused speculation that President Chun Doo Hwan is engaged in a political housecleaning to consolidate his rule in South Korea.

All three had been close friends and advisers of Mr. Chun when he began taking power here in December, 1979, and all occupied posts in his government that have been regarded traditionally as crucial in any power struggle in South Korea.

Government officials deny that the three cases are connected. Only one of the generals has been dismissed with the sort of public disgrace that accompanied the purges of the military that followed Mr. Chun's ascension to the presidency.

Unexpected Retirement
Gen. Ro had led troops into the capital to secure it against the resistance of old-guard generals whose chief was being arrested by Mr. Chun's men. His movement was the key maneuver in sealing Mr. Chun's victory that night, and Gen. Ro came to be regarded as one of the four or five top generals who steadily expanded their control and placed Mr. Chun in power.

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Gen. Ro doffed his uniform after an elaborate retirement ceremony and became a minister without portfolio, a civilian political post that in the past has been regarded as of little significance. His exact duties are not clear.

Gen. William Dean, U.S. War Hero, Dies

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Maj. Gen. William F. Dean, 82, a combat veteran of World War II who spent more than three years as a prisoner of North Korea during the Korean War and whose decorations included the Medal of Honor, the nation's highest award for bravery, died Monday in a hospital in Berkeley, Calif.

Gen. Dean commanded the 24th Infantry Division in Tokyo in June, 1950, when North Korean forces crossed the 38th parallel, beginning the war. Gen. Dean's division was among the first forces to reinforce units in South Korea. On July 3, 1950, he was named commander of all U.S. forces in Korea.

On July 20, he personally was leading his troops in a delaying action near the town of Taegon, when he became separated from his men. He was listed as missing in action, and it was not until December, 1951, that it was announced he was a prisoner. He was repatriated in September, 1953.

"General Dean's Story," published in 1954, he wrote of his years as a prisoner, of his efforts to escape, of his attempts at suicide because of torture and of his fight against brainwashing. He also told how he fought his last battle in Korea, for which he won the Medal of Honor, firing his pistol at a tank.

Infantryman's Badge
After returning he served as deputy commander of the 6th Army, San Francisco. At his retirement ceremony, the Army chief of staff, Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor, pinned the Combat Infantryman's Badge on his blouse and hailed him as "one of America's great heroes."

Gen. Dean's many decorations also included the Distinguished Service Cross, the Legion of Merit, the Distinguished Service Medal, and the Bronze Star.

Gen. Dean was a native of Illinois. He graduated from the University of California at Berkeley, working his way through college as a Berkeley police officer, streetcar motorman, stevedore, and short-order cook.

Another high-level change that has many observers still baffled was the sudden retirement earlier this summer of Gen. Ro Tae Woo, a long-time friend of the president and a key figure in the Dec. 12, 1979, incident that gave Mr. Chun and his cohorts control of the army.

Gen. Ro had led troops into the capital to secure it against the resistance of old-guard generals whose chief was being arrested by Mr. Chun's men. His movement was the key maneuver in sealing Mr. Chun's victory that night, and Gen. Ro came to be regarded as one of the four or five top generals who steadily expanded their control and placed Mr. Chun in power.

Bodyguard Removed
Despite the disavowals, the impression left with foreign diplomats stationed here is that Mr. Chun was not happy with a potential rival of such stature. Gen. Ro is extremely popular with the military brass.

Government sources say Mr. Chun and Gen. Ro are still friends and meet frequently. A third general, Brig. Gen. Chung Dong Ho, was removed on July 13 from his position as chief bodyguard for the president in the Blue House, the presidential mansion. That too was a position of political significance under the late president Park, whose own bodyguard was slain with him in the political assassination of October, 1979.

The explanation offered by one top aide for the removal of Gen. Chung was that Mr. Chun did not want the position of bodyguard to become a permanent assignment and intends to change bodyguards frequently.

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He received his commission in the Regular Army in 1923 and made his mark as a staff officer and something of a scholar before World War II. He was a graduate of the Command and General Staff School, Army Industrial College, the Army War College, and his Chemical Warfare School.

He was an assistant to the secretary of the Army's general staff when World War II began. He won a combat assignment in 1944 as assistant commander of the 44th Infantry Division, later becoming its commander. The division was an element of the U.S. 7th Army, serving from the beaches of southern France to Germany and finally Austria.

Frank Brickman
MIAMI (AP) — Frank Brickman, 81, Miami Beach's kosher food enforcement officer, died Tuesday. A former New York grocer, Mr. Brickman was America's only municipal keeper of Jewish dietary laws.

Lorena Carver
ATLANTIC CITY, N.J. (AP) — Lorena Carver, 95, who owned and trained the famous flying horses on Atlantic City's Steel Pier for more than 36 years, died Thursday.

says. Delays originate mainly at en route centers because of requirements laid down since the strike to increase separation "in trail" the minimum acceptable distance at which a plane can follow another.

In normal times, minimum separation for planes en route is 5 miles (8 kilometers). But due to the shortage of controllers, regional centers have lengthened these distances, both to lower the number of planes in the sky and keep those that are flying further apart as a safety measure. Vertical separation has been increased too.

The regional centers directing traffic in the Chicago and New York areas appear to have been the hardest hit by the strike and now form the narrowest bottlenecks in the system. Chicago, for instance, Tuesday was requiring some planes entering its sector to be at least 50 miles behind those ahead.

Baggage Limits Cut
WASHINGTON (UPI) — In addition to fewer flights, some air travelers may face surcharges for hauling along a lot of baggage.

The Civil Aeronautics Board recently gave Braniff International permission to cut its baggage limits on flights to and from Latin America from two 70-pound suitcases for free to two 50-pound suitcases. Pan American Airlines has received permission to begin excess baggage surcharges Oct. 1 for passengers with discount tickets. Pan Am will limit discount ticket luggage to a single piece weighing no more than 50 pounds. The charge for the extra bag would be \$7 on a domestic flight and \$49 on a flight from New York to London.

Layoffs at Western Airlines
LOS ANGELES (AP) — In the latest layoffs for the airline industry, Western Airlines says it will furlough 1,000 employees — about 10 percent of its workers — in the next two weeks because of the air traffic controllers' strike. National airlines have laid off about 10,000 workers because of the strike.

Turkey: A Year After Coup

Turkey is approaching the first anniversary of the coup that overthrew Premier Suleyman Demirel. The takeover was meant to put an end to political murder and economic chaos. Unlike most coups, it was greeted with cautious optimism. Turkey, after all, was no banana republic ruled by a succession of tinhorn dictators. On the two previous occasions that the military had taken over since World War II, in 1960 and 1971, the generals quickly returned the country to civilian rule. When Gen. Kenan Evren ousted Mr. Demirel last September, Turkey was clearly descending into the abyss, so he was welcomed in some quarters as a savior. His declared intention of wiping out terrorism, rejuvenating the economy and reforming the political system were desperate necessities that the civilian government obviously could not accomplish.

In some ways, the performance has been astonishingly successful. Political killings have dropped from more than 150 a month to fewer than 40. The inflation rate has gone from 120 percent to less than 40 percent. Exports are expected to be up by 50 percent this year.

In recognition of the economic improvement, Western and Arab bankers are making new loans to the Turks. The Evren government has also improved relations a bit with Turkey's NATO partner, Greece, and it has persuaded Turkish Cypriots to edge toward settlement of intercommunal problems with their Greek neighbors.

The internal political situation, however, is considerably dimmer. Gen. Evren has

cracked down on politicians of the left and the right with equal vigor. He has simply excluded from the political process those of the center such as Mr. Demirel and Bulent Ecevit. A constituent assembly is due to convene in October, but its members will be appointed and their function will only be advisory. Trade-union activity has been virtually suspended. Incidents of torture have been reported. The judiciary is under tight government control and leaders of the left-wing Disk labor federation are facing death penalties as is Alpaslan Turkes, leader of the right-wing Nationalist Action Party.

The latest disturbing development was the announcement that Metin Munir, a Cypriot journalist who represents The Financial Times, the Turkish service of the British Broadcasting Corp. and other Western media organizations, will be tried next month on unspecified charges. The summons left blank the space in which charges normally appear. It is believed that Mr. Munir will be prosecuted for broadcasting a report about a letter alleging that a Turkish group was conspiring to take revenge against Armenians who have been killing Turkish diplomats.

By improving the economy and going a long way toward restoring order, Gen. Evren has won the support of his NATO allies. But if his regime continues to run roughshod over democratic processes and civil liberties — which is bad in itself — frictions are bound to appear, and that will be bad for both NATO and Turkey.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

The Mexican Oil Deal

The Reagan administration's oil deal with Mexico is a mistake. Under this agreement, the U.S. government is to buy oil for its strategic reserve directly from the Mexican government. The United States is apparently abandoning its previous salutary policy against direct government-to-government oil trading. Why? So far, there's no clear explanation.

In the past, the U.S. government has bought a lot of foreign oil, but always through intermediaries — the international oil companies. The oil companies have provided a valuable buffer against the political and diplomatic interests that crowd in on any transaction between two governments. Unlike the U.S. government, Exxon, Texaco and the rest don't have an immigration policy to enforce along the Rio Grande. They aren't involved in disputes over water rights. They aren't responsible for drug enforcement programs. They don't have to arbitrate quarrels over imported Mexican tomatoes that compete with the Florida crop. The oil companies have nothing to offer for oil but mere money, and money is all that they ever pay.

It's never that simple when governments trade with each other. Between two immediate neighbors like the United States and Mexico there are always dozens of issues under discussion, and the treatment of one inevitably affects the outcome of others. If an

oil company thinks that a seller's price is too high, it can simply walk away from the offer. But the United States couldn't break off its purchases from Mexico without creating a political incident of some magnitude. It's not very likely that this oil will be bought at a strictly market price — particularly if prices begin to move. In a falling market, the U.S. government — unlike the oil companies — would have to show a measure of concern for the economic stability of its neighbor. This agreement is a strange choice for an administration that keeps talking earnestly about the necessity to hold future spending to a minimum.

If there should be another oil crisis like the last two, with prices shooting upward, the sellers of oil would once again have great leverage. This administration's energy policy, here as in other cases, seems to be based mainly on the cheery hope that there won't be any more oil crises and shortages.

The amounts of oil in this agreement are not very large, by the standards of the oil business. After the turn of the year, the volume will fall to about 1 percent of U.S. imports. The gains, in terms of the strategic reserve, will be only modest. But the political implications are large, and the precedent is an unwise one.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Gloom on Wall Street

Researchers at the University of Michigan claim the nation's consumers are happier with the government's economic policy than they have been for a decade. But tell that to President Reagan's other constituency, Wall Street's big league money managers, investment bankers, and brokers. They are in deep gloom.

Main Street may continue to cheer lower tax rates and slower growth in social spending, believing that these policies will produce buoyant economic growth and subdue inflation. But Wall Street does not share that faith, nor, surprisingly, is it responding enthusiastically to the investment incentives in Mr. Reagan's economic package. Instead, the financial community has reacted with distress to dismal forecasts about next year's federal deficit, which further puncture hopes that interest rates will come down anytime soon.

The recent deficit forecasts sent the bond and stock markets into yet another tailspin and drove high interest rates even higher. Tuesday, long-term Treasury bills, the safest of safe investments, offered astronomical yields of 14.55 percent. Bell System bonds, also extremely safe, approached 17 percent.

With money market funds continuing to offer similarly high rewards to investors at virtually no risk, the stock market took a beating and the popular Dow Jones industrial average dropped to the lowest level in over a year.

On top of all that, the Labor Department announced that the volatile Consumer Price Index jumped ahead in July at a 15.2 percent annual rate. The administration called the swing an aberration and speeded up studies

of how to replace the C.P.I. with an index less vulnerable to monthly swings in housing costs. Nevertheless, it was the first double-digit figure in six months.

None of this bodes well for Mr. Reagan. The impressive political capital he has raised with his economic victories in Congress may trickle away if such disruptions in the financial markets continue. It appears that balancing the budget by 1984 may require a great deal more budget cutting than even the administration contemplates, almost certainly undermining the massive buildup of defense outlays that the president wants. It may ultimately require some form of tax increase to limit consumer spending, however unimaginable that may seem in the wake of Mr. Reagan's drive to reduce income tax rates.

In early 1980, John Anderson, then still a Republican candidate for president, said there was only one way that President Reagan could make good on his pledge to cut taxes, raise defense spending, balance the budget and bring inflation under control — and that was with mirrors.

Even people on Wall Street otherwise disposed to support Mr. Reagan look at his economic program and see only a fragile and untested theory of monetary management — a plan to cut more billions from the budget than most people can imagine, and a lot of hope. The forthcoming debate about defense spending will carry these doubts into the halls of Congress. To succeed in that confrontation the president will have to offer more than mirrors.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

August 27, 1906

WASHINGTON — The entire country is showing intense interest in the political situation in New York State. William R. Hearst expects to be nominated by his Independence League on Sept. 11; then he is going to ask the Democratic convention to take him on or he will defeat it ticket. He counts on getting New York and Erie Counties and most of the rural counties. Mr. Hearst began by building up a machine of his own with which to coerce the Democrats. He has invaded every county and has been actively at work for him, many on pay. It has been estimated that by the time all the bills for his preliminary canvass have been paid his expenditure would reach nearly \$1 million.

Fifty Years Ago

August 27, 1931

NICE — One of the most eccentric of notable literary men, Frank Harris, critic, biographer and former editor, died aged 75 at his home here yesterday. His determination to complete his biography of Bernard Shaw caused him to cling tenaciously to life despite a long illness. "My Life and Loves" brought him his social ostracism both in England and America. Although there have been violent disagreements concerning his place in the literary world, and though his judges were almost unanimous in terming him the most egotistical writer in a century, it is now recognized that he was a man of genius. His "Life and Confessions of Oscar Wilde" is ranked by Shaw as the best in the field.



Dacca: Military Short Circuits

By Tyler Marshall

DACCA, Bangladesh — Since it became independent a decade ago, this hapless nation has been guided more by its army officers than anyone else.

The attempted coup d'etat of last May 30 that took the life of President Ziaur Rahman and left a question mark over the future is only the latest instance of the army short-circuiting the political process. The country's only other elected leader, Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, was gunned down six years ago by a group of dissident majors from the famed Bengal Lancer regiment. In the chaotic hours following Mr. Zia's death in May, the pivotal figure was not the constitutional successor, Vice President Abdus Sattar, but the army chief, Lt. Gen. H.M. Ershad.

"I could have taken over," he said in an interview at his headquarters in Dacca, "but I decided for the constitutional alternative." There was no hint of military bravado in the general's statement. It was a simple assessment of the disproportionate power he held as army chief. It is a degree of power enjoyed by the heads of most Third World armies.

But in the context of Third World politics, there is little unusual about the extent of Gen. Ershad's strength. Most Third World armies have such power.

For, with rare exceptions, those armies represent the only well-organized instruments of authority in otherwise weak and fractious political structures. They preserve order, symbolize national unity, destroy liberty and provide most of the world's unelected presidents.

They dominate almost by default. Even junior officers are capable of brushing aside frail constitutional frameworks to seize power. Marxist politicians in Afghanistan recognized the army as their only way to gain the upper hand and spent years infiltrating it before launching their successful coup more than three years ago. The commander of the tank that led the takeover is now the minister of communications.

When Pakistan's general cum-president, Mohammed Zia ul-Haq, took control in an effort to restore order in Pakistan, he did so reluctantly. He addressed the elected leader he deposed as "sir" and made what most observers believed was a sincere pledge to return the country to civilian rule within 90 days. That was four years ago. He later hanged Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, the man he called "sir."

Few rare Pakistan's Gen. Zia as particularly ambitious. Most attribute his longevity to the absence of any credible alternative. Indeed, the army has ruled Pakistan for nearly half its 35 years of inde-

pendence and many view it as the glue that holds the country together.

The path taken by Bangladesh's Gen. Zia during his nearly six years in power demonstrates the pitfalls facing a leader who tries to make the jump from military to civilian rule. As an army major general he emerged as chief martial law administrator following a series of military coups in late 1975.

Initially ruthless, Gen. Zia gradually loosened his grip on the country and was returning it slowly to a semblance of civilian, democratic rule, forming his own political party in the process. But a group of disaffected senior army officers believed Gen. Zia was "overdemocratizing" the system and urged him to reimpose martial law and strict press censorship.

More than a dozen attempts to bring him down were organized within the army before the final, fatal one led by an unhappy major general in May.

Gen. Ershad, who speaks with quiet sincerity and devotion to his country, said that he was determined to keep the army out of the political arena.

"Democracy should be given a chance to survive," Gen. Ershad said. "I am not going to be involved in running this country — not me, not my army."

He voiced the hope that his refusal to take control might make it more difficult for anyone else to try. "I wanted to prove it's not inevitable that the army takes over," he said. "Once people know there are alternatives it will be harder for the army next time."

But if violence erupts in the coming campaign to elect a successor to the slain president and law and order begin to crumble, he may have no choice.

"In the current political vacuum, there is tremendous pressure on the military to keep order," said a leading Dacca businessman with close ties to the army.

Even Gen. Ershad admits that the army is "the only disciplined force in the country."

But this discipline is far from total. To ensure the continuation of Bangladesh's fragile civilian rule, the army chief will surely have to head off further violent bids for power by ambitious, dissatisfied military officers.

Much of this dissatisfaction is rooted in a rift between officers who fought in the struggle for independence from Pakistan and those who were trapped and interned in what was then West Pakistan.

Most of the so-called freedom fighters were ill-trained volunteers who were later absorbed into the army and given two years' added seniority, a move that upset their better-trained and often better-qualified repatriated colleagues.

As in so many Third World countries, what affects the armed forces eventually spills over into the broader political process. Differences with the president over the treatment of freedom fighters was one of the grievances voiced by the officers who killed him.

As a precautionary measure, Mr. Sattar, now acting president, has already retired some senior officers whose loyalty was found to be suspect.

Gen. Ershad has personally visited key garrisons, emphasizing to senior officers the need for maintaining strict discipline.

"I've told them that if this kind of thing happens again, it could destroy the country," he said.

Tyler Marshall is the Los Angeles Times' correspondent in New Delhi. ©1981, Los Angeles Times.

Polish Stage Ready for Rerun

By Leopold Unger

BRUSSELS — One year after the great drama of Gdansk, the stage is set again with the same actors prepared for another run of the same play.

Lech Walesa displayed the same sense of responsibility as before when from the same Lenin shipyards in Gdansk he urged the workers once again to struggle for what they wanted, but to demand only what was possible. Just as the late Cardinal Wyszyński did last August, his successor as primate of the Poles, Archbishop Jozef Glemp, took a stand for the Catholic Church in the holy city of Cracow and pronounced a sermon to the glory of the Black Virgin and for moderation. Just as they did a year ago, the Communist Party and the government have adapted a firm policy, with the accompanying threats of force, allusions to "bloody encounters" and to the danger of "fraternal assistance."

And just as he did a year ago, the top man of the Polish Communist Party has returned to the same dacha in the Crimea to hear Lech Walesa describe the Soviet point of view on the Polish crisis.

Yet there are some changes in the replay of history. The first is that it was not Edward Gierka, but Stanislaw Kania who went to the Kremlin, leaving behind an almost entirely new party directorate. Furthermore, Mr. Kania went to the Crimea with his premier, Wojciech Jaruzelski, who is a general and minister of defense, an indication of the role that the army is playing or may play in Poland.

Yet the more extraordinary factor coming out of the Crimea visit was the communiqué published afterward. Rather than the usually banal, almost trivial ritual formulas, the Soviet-Polish communiqué this time contained what could be considered a political and economic program.

The communiques declared a five-year moratorium for the Polish debt to the Soviet Union (according to unofficial Polish sources, the debt amounted to \$4.5 billion for the last year alone). It also

promised that the Soviet Union would deliver "a number of products of current consumption" to Poland, even though the Kremlin is unable to overcome its own shortages and serious economic problems.

Obviously, however, Moscow believes that the sacrifice is worth the while. It believes that it must offer some compensation to the Polish leaders for their efforts against "the enemies of Socialism in Poland... the counter-revolutionaries who use anti-Sovietism to create a gap between Poland, the Soviet Union and its other faithful friends and allies" and who threaten the "security of the state and the vital interests of the Polish nation."

The Soviet Union, Mr. Brezhnev declared, "has an internationalist position towards Poland." This was a very direct reference to what has become known as the Brezhnev doctrine, formulated before the invasion of Czechoslovakia in 1968, by which Moscow allots itself the right to intervene in the domestic affairs of Communist states.

Furthermore, the communiqué also recalls the wording of the final declaration signed by Mr. Brezhnev and Czech Party leader Alexander Dubcek at the end of their meeting in the last days of July, 1968, some three weeks before the Soviet-led Warsaw Pact invasion of Czechoslovakia.

There is, however, a major difference between the Polish-Czech meeting of 1968 and the one this year. It is not only the party leaders who changed between visits. Poland also has changed. And under the current distribution of forces in Poland, it may well be asked to what extent Mr. Kania has the right and ability to speak and take a stand in the name of the Polish nation.

When Mr. Kania left the Crimea, he returned to his "legal country," the one he represented at the conference with Mr. Brezhnev, but that country is also the "real Poland," that of 37 million Poles, of the independent union Solidarity.

It is still the only free union in the Communist bloc, free along with Rural Solidarity assemblies practically all the Polish working people, and this makes it, in proportion to the population, the biggest union in the world.

And, according to a leader of Solidarity in Gdansk, the union did not sign the communiqué after the Crimean meeting and does not feel bound by Mr. Kania's promises to Mr. Brezhnev, or rather by the Polish Communist leader's pledge of allegiance to Mr. Brezhnev.

"That is their problem," the union leader said, "even if certain terms in the communiqué are contrary to the spirit and the letter of the Gdansk accords, and if others, such as those that lay the blame for the present catastrophe on Solidarity are simply an insult to the good sense of the Polish nation."

Solidarity does not doubt Mr. Kania's right to make promises in the name of his party. And, moreover, the union would welcome any positive results coming out of the Crimean meeting, particularly since within the last year Solidarity has aggravated the situation by waging a bitter struggle against a series of laws and an attempt to bring down the union, instead of trying to save the union after 35 years of incompetent management.

"We do not deny the party's right to its role under the constitution," the Solidarity leader said recently in an interview. "However, neither threats of the type used by Czechoslovakia in 1968, nor promises made during the Crimean meeting can diminish the role of our organization as set out in the '21 Points' signed in Gdansk last year. The Baltic Sea is open to us than the Black Sea, even if it is Red."

"Let me remind you," the union leader said, "in explaining his visit for moderation, 'I am a Pole first and a union leader second.'"

"What we are waiting to see is Mr. Kania can also be a Pole first that is, before being a Communist."

Debate on Energy: Try a Little Prayer

by Richard N. Cooper

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. — In an extraordinary document recently submitted to Congress, the Department of Energy explains how we should deal with the next oil emergency. It says a shortfall of oil should be met by running an economic recession deep enough and long enough to bring our demand for oil into line with the available supply.

You will not find those exact words in the report, of course, but that is its message. What the report literally says is that, in the event of a disruption in oil supplies, the market should be allowed to do the job it does best — allocating scarce resources efficiently and effectively among competing demands. No action could have a more salutary effect on [our] preparedness and endurance capability... than to guarantee that domestic price controls and allocation of oil for civilian purposes will never again be imposed, and "... oil supply disruptions must be greeted with a firm and nonaccommodative monetary response."

Prices to Rise

In short, oil prices are to rise until the market clears. That will solve the problem. High priority users are defined as those who will pay for it; low priority users will drop out of the market voluntarily. The price mechanism does not need to be supplemented by other measures. The only mitigation is a willingness to sell some of the Strategic Petroleum Reserve in the event of a disruption. As an economist, I have more respect for the market than most. But doctrinaire reverence for the free market in any circumstance, even an emergency, seems to me foolhardy. The key question is not whether supply and demand will be brought into balance — they always are — but how that will be accomplished, and at what cost.

The administration apparently would rely exclusively on price, apart from some stock drawdown. It is important to get oil prices right, and the January decontrol of oil prices should be applauded as providing the right long-run incentives to producers and consumers. But in the short run of an emergency, demand is very insensitive to price alone. Quick substitutes for oil are not available. Consumers will pay more for oil and less for other things. The balance between supply and demand will be brought about by a fall in business profits (except for energy firms), employment and incomes — a recession.

The Debate

For a large disturbance, this policy holds out an even starker prospect of the recession of 1974-75, in which the United States lost an estimated \$250 billion in output in today's prices. The Western world as a whole lost perhaps twice as much. Unemployment

went to 9 percent, and teen-age employment reached 21 percent. Most of the debate over oil control has concerned its political aspects — who gains and who loses, and the moral benefits and detriments of that debate has deflected attention from the more important economic effects. Sharply oil prices combined with money could make virtually any use except the few owners of crude oil "bigger" than the disruption itself would be. It would be foolish to say, temporary gasoline rationing with price controls to reduce demand for oil without large price increases at the pump if that would protect us from a major recession. We should not commit ourselves prior to controls either. Unquestionably inefficient and disastrously messy, we should look at the total costs, benefits of alternatives, and the partial costs. In emergencies, price controls and rationing would be far less costly and costly than a depression.

A sufficient drawdown of stocks could avoid both price control and recession; it is obviously preferred course, if we have and if we are willing to let it go. But it is discouraging to find that during the disruption of 1974 private firms greatly built up stocks, and then Secretary of Energy James Schlesinger was criticized for ceasing purchases of the Strategic Petroleum Reserve to ease pressure on the oil market. We badly need to work out controls under which SPR sales will be made.

Interest Rates

Furthermore, private firms drawing down their (still) stocks now, when normally they would be building them up, can blame them? They must be high interest rates and face a flood of prospective oil supplies the next year or two. They must be expected to take into account the overall national interest, including U.S. national security, and the desirability of avoiding a recession in the event of another disruption. That is the responsibility of the government. It should limit itself to the maximum allowable rate — about 450,000 barrels a day — in buying stocks, but purchase at a much higher rate than store above ground until they can be moved.

In the meantime, given the administration's declared program for dealing with an oil emergency, we should all pray for quietude in the world's leading oil producer.

The writer, a professor of economics at Harvard, is an expert on state for economic affairs in Carter administration. This article for The Post.

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Guatemala: How Far Will U.S. Go to Back Rightist Regimes?

Marlise Simons, a Mexico City-based journalist who reports on Latin American affairs for The Washington Post and other publications, wrote this article for the magazine Foreign Policy.

By Marlise Simons

MEXICO CITY — The real test of the Reagan administration's Central American policy will come in Guatemala, not El Salvador. The reason is simple: In El Salvador the administration has been able to disguise its anti-Communism by pointing to the ruling junta's commitment to democracy and social reform.

In Guatemala, terror is institutionalized. The highest death squads responsible for more than 3,000 murders last year are directed from the office of President Romeo Lucas Garcia himself, according to Amnesty International. The repression has ignited a civil war, and there is little pretense that any political middle ground exists.

The notion, developed by U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations Jeane Kirkpatrick, that "moderately repressive" allies deserve U.S. support, faces a severe test in Guatemala. How far is Washington willing to back a military dictatorship that adamantly opposes reform and is committed, in the name of "fighting Communism," to a policy of political assassination?

The Reagan administration indicated in May that it was inclined to provide military aid to Guatemala. But even months after Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. declared Guatemala the next nation after El Salvador on the "hit list" of Soviet expansionism, the administration still had no coherent Guatemalan policy.

In many ways Guatemala is more important than El Salvador or any other Central American nation. With 6.9 million people, it has the largest population and economy in the region; it borders on four countries, including Mexico and its vital oil fields. Direct U.S. investment of \$221 million — double the amount in El Salvador — is the highest in the region. In the past 25 years, the United States has played a far more important role in Guatemala than anywhere else in Central America.

Whereas the Reagan administration cites outside agitation as the chief cause of the Salvadoran conflict, such claims are more difficult to support in Guatemala. When analyzing the Guatemalan civil war, the history of U.S. policy and of indigenous reform movements is impossible to discount.

The most important U.S. interference in Guatemalan politics occurred in 1954, when the Central Intelligence Agency engineered the overthrow of Guatemala's reform-minded president, Col. Jacobo Arbenz. A former defense minister, Col. Arbenz had taken office peacefully and punctually, the first president to do so in more than a century. His labor and land reforms were "tepid by the standards of what the United States recommended in El Salvador last year."

However, when Col. Arbenz began legal proceedings to expropriate 178,000 acres owned by United Fruit Co., offering to pay the company's own book value of the land as compensation, the company skillfully converted a business dispute into an ideological conflict. The U.S. government and media presented Col. Arbenz's reforms not as populist attempts to move Guatemala from feudalism to modern capitalism, but as militant Communism.

\$10-Million Coup

The coup, which cost the United States less than \$10 million, marked the return of the Big Stick policy toward Latin America that Franklin D. Roosevelt had abandoned 20 years earlier. It also became a model for U.S. response to revolutionary change in Latin America. The language, arguments and techniques of the Arbenz episode were used in Cuba in the early 1960s, in Brazil in 1964, in the Dominican Republic in 1965 and in Chile in 1973.

In Guatemala itself, the coup cut short the beginning of a natural process of modernization. Since 1954, the U.S. government and Guatemala's ultraconservative landed gentry and its military allies have time and time again spurned opportunities for peaceful change.

No sooner had Col. Arbenz been overthrown than his CIA-picked successor, Carlos Castillo Armas, dismantled the budding labor movement, the literacy campaign, the peasant cooperatives and revoked the land reform measures. This was followed by the overthrowing of the several million Indians living on tiny plots on the highland plateaus. Anti-Communism became the ruling norm, and it still is today.

As Guatemala prepares for elections in March of next year, revolution is brewing once more. Almost every day there are guerrilla actions: an ambush of an army convoy, an attack on a police station or a takeover of a village to hold political meetings and kill army informants. As in the 1960s, rightist death lists are circulating and mysteriously named murder squads have reappeared.

Wiped out completely a decade ago, the leftist guerrillas have been able to return because of three factors: the radicalization of the Roman Catholic Church, the ability of the guerrillas to mobilize the Indians for the first time and the inevitable demonstration effect of events elsewhere in Central America.

Indian Culture

In contrast to the defeated guerrillas of the 1960s, the Guatemalan leftists in the 1970s decided no revolution would be possible without the participation of the country's Indians, who make up 53 percent of the population. Descendants of the Mayans, the Indians have protected one of the oldest and most coherent cultures in the Americas by rejecting the values of the society imposed by the Spanish conquest. Their tight social organization also protects them against Guatemala's pervasive racism.

Divided into 18 language groups, the Indians follow a conservative, contemplative and deeply religious way of life. Despite years of political pressure, they had always remained aloof from right and left.

Undismayed by the challenge, young members of the Guerrilla Army of the Poor (EGP) moved into the El Quiché area in 1975, learned Indian languages, gave the people legal and marketing advice, became involved in cooperatives and slowly gained their confidence. Catholic priests, many of them foreigners, served effectively as a bridge between the guerrillas and the Indian population by raising the Indians' consciousness and eventually endorsing — thereby legitimizing — the revolutionary path.

These efforts found strong popular support. The K'achikib, Kekchi and Quiché peoples have long resented "the army of the whites," which forcibly recruits Indian boys. The Guatemalan military has also made a policy of seizing Indian land on behalf of the powerful, particularly in a new oil, nickel and forestry

development area known as the Transversal Zone.

The army has also kidnapped, tortured and killed local leaders, often entire families, in its hunt for subversives.

In the 1970s, the living conditions of the impoverished Indians worsened. Population growth put more pressure on the short supply of land, services and employment. Illiteracy remained at more than 60 percent. Light industry and tourism created a boom in Guatemala City. But every year half a million Indians in the countryside are forced to migrate to the cotton, sugar and coffee plantations along the Pacific coast, where they often work for less than the minimum wage of \$3.20 a day.

Official terror and desperation have pushed many Indians to cooperate with the guerrillas or actually to join their ranks. Of the four armed leftist groups in Guatemala, the EGP and the Organization of People in Arms have the largest Indian following. Although they are kept small for tactical reasons, these groups can now draw on a vast, invisible support network on a terrain that the Indians know intimately and the army does not.

If the Indians are a key to possible change in Guatemala, the military is the key to the status quo. The military's strategy for preserving power is to terrify the villagers and to put the guerrillas in a moral bind by punishing innocent civilians for guerrilla actions.

Increasingly, the army feels that it stands alone in the way of revolution. Encouraged by U.S. military support and equipment and dissatisfied with the role of protecting other people's fortunes, the military began to acquire its own wealth in the early 1970s. Modeling themselves after Brazil's powerful military, the officers decided to build economic muscle to increase their independence.

Protection for Sale

The 14,000-man Guatemalan armed forces now own a bank, an investment fund and have launched industrial projects. Top military leaders own vast stretches of land. They earn extra income selling protection to the large landowners. As in El Salvador, much of the high command is U.S. trained. Between 1950 and 1977, according to Pentagon statistics, 3,334 Guatemalan officers attended U.S. military academies.

Three years ago, Guatemala rejected U.S. military aid to protest President Jimmy Carter's human rights criticism. Since then, Guatemala has spent more than \$89 million on military purchases, mainly in Israel and Argentina.

Guatemala had seemed the sort of country where the Carter human rights program might have had some impact. Between 1974 and 1978, fraudulently elected President Kjell Laugerud Garcia proved surprisingly tolerant of the newly emerging trade union and Indian cooperative movements. And there were hopes that his successor, Mr. Lucas, and his Social Democratic civilian running mate, Francisco Villagrán Kramer, would ensure continuation of the *apertura*, or political opening.

Relations, however, between Guatemala and Washington deteriorated sharply within months of the Lucas takeover. Mr. Lucas believed that Washington's policies in Nicaragua and El Salvador were destabilizing the entire region and encouraging the extreme left. As the Sandinistas gained strength in Nicaragua, the army command decided to end the *apertura* and demobilize the opposition.

In its siege mentality, the right began identifying all non-rightists — teachers, union leaders, students, priests, journalists, Christian Democrats and Social Democrats — as Communist threats. Within two years, repression had become so extreme that even Vice-President Villagrán resigned and fled the country.

The United States was snubbed. The Carter administration's human rights representations were ignored. High-ranking State Department envoys to Guatemala were refused audiences with the president, while the local press taunted them as "moderate Marxists."

When Washington decided last year to replace meek Ambassador Frank V. Ortiz Jr. with a more assertive career diplomat, George Landau, it was met with defiance. Guatemala refused to accept Mr. Landau. For the past year, the fortress-like U.S. Embassy in Guatemala City has been without an ambassador.

Although U.S. officials now hope that a political solution can be shaped around the elections, it is difficult to imagine how Guatemala's political direction could change sufficiently in the coming months to make elections more credible. The far left abandoned elections as a political tool after a blatant election in 1974 under President Carlos Arana Osorio. The murders of union and peasant leaders have forced popular organizations to go underground, if not to take up arms, at least to provide support for the armed guerrilla forces.

Two of the country's most respected and popular opposition leaders have been murdered by the rightist death squads, which enjoy official protection. Former Foreign Minister Alberto Fuentes Mohr, head of a Socialist party, was assassinated in early 1979. Manuel Colom Argueta, the popular former mayor of Guatemala City, was shot to death six days after his left-of-center party had been granted registration with the government.

The left-of-center and centrist groups that have survived the assassination campaign find it impossible to operate publicly. Even the Christian Democrats, whose Salvadoran colleagues are allied with the rightist military there, feel terrorized in Guatemala. Since last summer, 76 party leaders have been murdered, seven of them in one day. The Christian Democrats are threatening to boycott the elections unless the repression eases.

Narrow Escapes

The Reagan administration has quietly started to encourage Christian Democratic leader Vinicio Cerezo to run party candidates next March. Yet Mr. Cerezo himself receives frequent death threats and has narrowly escaped three assassination attempts in recent months. And by early May, Washington had done nothing to help create conditions that would make Christian Democratic participation more than an act of political — and actual — suicide.

With the political center virtually extinct, the elections are very likely to be another squabble for power among the rightists. Besides Mr. Lucas, two men count in the jockeying for the presidency. One is former Vice President Mario Sandoval Alarcón, head of the fiercely rightist National Liberation Movement (MLN), who has already announced his candidacy. The MLN calls itself the "party of organized violence" and claims to maintain a 3,000-man paramilitary force.

Mr. Sandoval's primary rival is Mr. Arana, who cannot become president again, but is expected to offer his own candidate. As tough as

Mr. Sandoval, Mr. Arana earned the nickname "the Jackal" for his fierce repression of the left. Architect of the economic boom of the past decade, he has a strong following among the military and the conservative but more modern business community, which does not like to be identified with the fanaticism of the MLN.

American Visitors

The Guatemalan establishment overestimated how willing the Reagan administration would be to provide support once it took office. Ronald Reagan's nomination last summer had encouraged Guatemalan hostility toward the Carter administration on both official and private levels. Ultraconservative Guatemalan groups made early contact with the Reagan camp and persuaded hard-line congressmen, retired U.S. military officers and academics to visit Guatemala City. The visitors, in turn, reassured their Guatemalan hosts that U.S. policies in Central America would be radically different under a Reagan presidency.

The administration is in a bind. Although sympathetic to Guatemala's anti-Communism, Washington cannot afford to ignore its brutal repression. The administration's professed support for reform in El Salvador is likely to be undermined by open support of reaction in Guatemala.

If the administration were to push the military regime to reform, knowledgeable insiders doubt that there is even a faction of progressive officers willing to support reform-minded policies.

Betraying the 1982 elections as an avenue of meaningful change is wishful thinking. To rebuild the political center is nearly impossible at this late stage. Even among moderates, U.S. credibility is low.

The only way that the Reagan administration can avoid repeating the mistakes of the past is to show that it opposes government-sponsored terrorism. Without extracting significant concessions from the current ruling groups in Guatemala, the United States will not obtain the measures essential to long-term stability there.

The administration should not go ahead with plans to resume military assistance. The Guatemalans are hurting without U.S. aid. In rejecting military support in 1977, the Guatemalans figured that they could ride out the Carter years and gain friendlier treatment from a Republican administration, without having to curtail their human rights violations. An indefinite military cutoff now could induce the armed forces to revise its reactionary policies.

The Reagan administration has the advantage of being known and trusted in Guatemala. Ruling groups know that they will have nowhere else to turn if they alienate a conservative U.S. administration. Given the choice of facing a hostile United States or instituting genuine reforms, Guatemalan leaders might grudgingly accept the latter.

But the United States should not pretend that it can accomplish anything easily in Guatemala. Creating an atmosphere for reform will be very difficult; real arm-twisting will have to take place.

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Peking Saga: Once a Eunuch to Empress, Now a Retired Clerk in Communist China

By Victoria Graham
The Associated Press

PEKING — Behind an iron door on Drum Tower Street, two elderly gentlemen tend flowers and goldfish in an elegant courtyard where they have lived in seclusion for 30 years, tragic relics of China's imperial past.

Sun Yaoting and Ma Deqing, both 80, were eunuchs of the Qing Dynasty and lived in the Forbidden City. Today they are wards of the Communist state, living out their days with a certain dignity in the compound of the Bureau for Preservation of Temples and Monasteries.

Only one other eunuch is said to be alive, the third and last vestige of a feudal servant class, famed for lusting only after power and engaging in palace intrigue. In the Ming Dynasty (A.D. 1368-1644), eunuchs were said to number 100,000. When Mr. Sun entered the palace in 1916 there were 1,000. When he left in 1924 there were fewer than 200.

Mr. Sun is the youngest of the trio and says matter of factly, "I was the favorite of the empress. I did my duty well."

In the last days of the Qing Dynasty, young Mr. Sun was a poised, diminutive, relatively rich eunuch. He earned 20 taels of silver a month as the chosen eunuch of the fickle teen-age Empress Wan Rong. Close to her in age, he poured her tea, washed her hands, supported her arm when she walked.

Mr. Ma, however, was large, ungainly and illiterate. He was a coolie, doing the most menial work in the palace, earning a few dollars on festival days and enduring occasional beatings. He had to pay a dollar from his own pocket to have his queue braided. Mr. Ma and Mr. Sun are friends of five decades, bound by the castration they endured to help their families and their status as freaks and outcasts.

Mr. Sun was born near Tianjin, the eldest of three sons in a peasant family which turned to begging. When he was 10, his parents gave thought to him becoming a eunuch.

"I volunteered to help my family," Mr. Sun said, speaking in a soft voice, sometimes on the verge of tears. "Everyone considered eunuchs despicable and loathsome. No man would want to become a eunuch, but it was the only way because we were so miserable."

So many poor peasants wanted their sons to be eunuchs that the waiting list for imperial castration was long. It took six years of waiting and seeking introductions and Mr. Sun had grown to be a young man of 16 when he was accepted.

He entered the Forbidden City "and on that day I became a eunuch," he said. That was in 1916 and he worked there for eight years until the puppet Emperor Pu Yi was driven out by warlord Feng Yu Hsiang.

Every evening at sunset, he recalls, a bell ordered the departure of all males from the Forbidden City except for men of the imperial family and eunuchs.

Eunuchs tied the emperor's shoes, told him stories, transmitted edicts, burned incense, checked the accuracy of clocks, scrubbed the floors, guarded treasures, fed the animals, recited classics. Because of his



Eunuchs Ma Deqing, left, and Sun Yaoting were in the Chinese imperial court.

shrewd assessment of the whims of the empress, Mr. Sun became her favorite and frequent companion. He was the youngest of 12 eunuchs who waited on her.

He remembers she used to make her eunuchs, all youngsters like herself, stand in a circle and play drop the handkerchief. "If she liked you and was in a good mood, then she was easy to please. She treated me quite well," Mr. Sun said. "But when she got angry, I stayed out of her way. I watched her moods and handled her with care."

Sometimes the empress invited him to eat with her. He performed three kowtows before accepting food, and he was required in her presence to eat while standing. Sometimes she gave him castoff finery, sometimes 40 or 50 silver dollars. Most of his money went to his family.

Cruel Emperor

He remembers, too, her cruel husband, the teen-age Emperor Pu Yi, who used to ride his bicycle through the marble lanes of the palace. The emperor was famous for abusing his eunuchs, even making them eat dirt, and once he turned on Mr. Sun. "The emperor told me he was going to shoot me dead with a pistol. I was terrified and I made many kowtows and begged him to spare my life. Then he laughed and my friends said he only was joking."

Mr. Sun knows stories about famous, powerful eunuchs, some who amassed great wealth and even had wives and concubines for the sake of appearance. "But those were the old days," he said. "We had no power. The Qing Dynasty had no power."

When the imperial family and eunuchs were expelled from the palace in 1924, Mr. Sun was flung into a world where he had no role. "I was seized by a great sadness," said

Mr. Sun, who was 24 at the time. "Where would we go? Who would want us? What would become of us?"

No one would hire eunuchs, and many became beggars. "We were humiliated in the outside world," he said. "We never knew even which toilet to use — men's or women's."

Pooled Resources

So 30 or 40 eunuchs pooled their money and bought land in the western district of Peking. There they built the Xing Long monastery, with a Taoist caste. They grew some vegetables, collected rent from houses on their land and lived in idleness, seclusion and poverty.

They only could afford flour twice a month and usually lived on corn muffins. In the street people taunted them.

The eunuchs lived in their retreat for about 25 years, until the Communist victory of 1949. The state took over temples and monasteries, and 30 eunuchs became wards of the state. Eunuchs were organized into political study classes and read Marx and the works of Chairman Mao. "We learned we were the most oppressed in the old society," Mr. Sun said. "We were to be given jobs, protected and respected."

The favorite eunuch of the empress thus became a clerk. "After a life of misery," Mr. Sun said, "we at last could lead happy lives." He praises the Communist Party.

He receives an allowance of 50 yuan, about \$37, a month. He eats in a collective dining room. Attendants steady him as he walks with his cane. They place cushions on his chair. Nurses look after him.

Once a year his brother comes to visit. On a table beside his bed, Mr. Sun places pictures of great-nieces he has never seen.

Freud's Reversal of Seduction Theory Probed

This is the second of two articles. The first article was published on Aug. 20.

By Ralph Blumenthal
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Unpublished letters and growing research into the hidden life of Sigmund Freud are providing new insight into a momentous turning point in the history of psychoanalysis — Freud's reversal of his theory attributing neurosis in adults to sexual seduction in childhood.

By that reversal, which shifted the focus of pathology from parent to child, some scholars say Freud turned a blind eye to considerable evidence, not only of seductions but also a wide range of other abuses that victimized and traumatized children in Victorian Europe. The consequences for social reform and psychotherapy ever since have been enormous.

Initially, Freud attributed his patients' neurosis to repressed memories of seductions or other sexual trauma in childhood. But then, he decided, the seductions so frequently reported by his patients could not have occurred and had to be largely "phantasies" conjured up out of an innate infantile sexuality that focused on the parents.

But some scholars, citing criminal statistics of the period and other documentation, contend that the accounts were authentic enough and that Freudian psychoanalysis essentially turned its back on environmental factors — reality — to look inward to psychic reality, "phantasy" and instinctual drives, such as the Oedipus complex, to explain neurosis.

Turnabout

Some of these scholars now believe that Freud, wearying of his isolation, turned his initial theory around, consciously or unconsciously, to absolve the parents, including perhaps his own father, and implicate the children through a theory of infantile sexuality.

This view won some surprising endorsement recently from a prominent Freud archivist, Dr. Jeffrey Moussaieff Masson, a Berkeley psychoanalyst selected by Anna Freud as director of the project to publish her father's complete letters to his closest confidant, Wilhelm Fliess, and others for the first time.

By "shifting the emphasis from a real world of sadness, misery and cruelty, to an internal stage on which actors performed invented dramas for an invisible audience of their own creation," Dr. Masson told a meeting of the Western New England Psychoanalytic Society at Yale in June, "Freud began a trend away from the real world that, it seems to me, has come to a dead halt in the present-day sterility of psychoanalysis throughout the world."

Nevertheless, Dr. Masson and most other Freud scholars consider the Viennese master an undeniably heroic figure who by the power of his intellect and great gifts of expression first charted the forbidding terrain of the human unconscious.

The expanding re-analysis of Freud and the seduction theory, nearly a century after the Freudian revolution opened the mind to systematic study and treatment, is being spurred by a wealth of new research and emerging autobiographical material.

"While he was alive, a lot of people knew he didn't want his life exposed," said Dr. Muriel Gardiner, a Vienna-trained psychoanalyst of the 1920s. Dr. Gardiner, a Freud follower and

philanthropist, has helped assemble valuable Freud archives. For a long time after Freud's death at the age of 83 in London in 1939, Dr. Gardiner added, "most people, tactful people, were reticent about getting into everything." But recently, she acknowledged, Freud scholarship has turned increasingly penetrating.

Most significant, scholars say, is the decision of Miss Freud, who is now 85 and living in London, to accede to appeals for the complete opening of her father's most intriguing correspondence — his 284 known letters to Fliess, a quixotic Berlin nose and throat specialist who entranced Freud with his unorthodox theories of bisexuality and biorhythms and became his passionate friend for 15 years before their bitter breakup after 1902. According to new accounts, Fliess had a paranoid fear that Freud was plotting to kill him. The letters have hitherto been available only in an expurgated form, published by Basic Books as "The Origins of Psychoanalysis," but omitting sections or whole letters that the Freud family considered too personal, unpleasant or irrelevant.

Publication Planned

Harvard University Press plans to publish the full collection in about two years, as well as other released Freud correspondence with colleagues and friends and perhaps his wife-to-be as it becomes available. "It's an act of extreme importance; Harvard has agreed to be the publisher for the next 30 years," said Arthur Rosenthal, director of the press. Some of the newly emerging material offers new insights into Freud's agonizing over the reality of the reported seductions.

For example, in early 1901, according to an unpublished letter, Freud showed a colleague, Oscar Rie, his study of "Dora," soon to become a landmark case in psychoanalysis. "It gave him little pleasure," Freud revealed to his beloved friend Fliess in the newly disclosed letter of March 3, 1901, cited by Dr. Masson at Yale.

"I will make no further attempts to break through my isolation," Freud added despairingly. "The time is otherwise bleak, outstandingly bleak."

When he wrote to Fliess about the Dora case, the 44-year-old Freud was in a quandary. The tale of family sexual entanglements and betrayal coaxed from the hysterical 18-year-old Dora on Freud's couch was lurid indeed. Dora's father was having a love affair with Frau K., a neighbor. In turn, Herr K., the husband, had in effect been given a free hand to seduce Dora starting at age 14 — or rather to try. For she fought off his advances. Meanwhile Dora and Frau K. shared a close relationship as confidantes.

The facts, which Freud did not dispute, might have seemed to indict Dora's pathogenic environment as the cause of her headaches, fever, loss of voice and coughing spells.

Freud had in fact begun with such an environmental theory of neurosis, although it postulated asexual trauma in infancy, which was apparently not the case with Dora. "Have I revealed the great clinical secret to you?" he wrote Fliess in a published letter of Oct. 15, 1895. "Hysteria is the consequence of a presexual sexual shock."

"In my analyses," Freud added on April 28, 1897, quoting what he had told a sexually abused patient, "I find it's the closest relatives, fathers or brothers, who are the guilty men."

But in a momentous turnabout, Freud wrote Fliess on Sept. 21, 1897. "Let me tell you straight away the great secret which has been slowly dawning on me in recent months. I no longer believe in my neurotica, or seduction theory. The reason, he explained, was that in every case "blame was laid on perverse acts of the father" — his own included. Freud noted in a mysterious phrase that was excised from the published letters. But Freud added, "it was hardly credible that perverted acts against children were so general."

Still, he wavered, not publishing his doubts for at least six more years, and never totally repudiating the reality of seductions, which, it has been noted, do not necessarily preclude the instinctual infantile drives.

On Dec. 12, 1897 — nearly two months after announcing to Fliess that he no longer believed in the reality of such patient accounts — Freud wrote Fliess, in a passage excised from the published letters, "my confidence in the father-etiologic has risen greatly." The reason, Freud explained, was that his patient Emma Eckstein, who was analyzing patients of her own, had obtained results giving credence to actual seductions by the father.

Further evidence that Freud remained torn over the seduction theory comes in another unpublished passage of a letter of Dec. 22, 1897. In it Freud provided Fliess a stark case history that Freud wrote "speaks for the intrinsic authenticity of infantile trauma": A patient Freud said had been raped at the age of 2 by her father claimed to remember, as a 3-year-old, seeing her sadistic father anal raping her mother. The graphic details convinced Freud that the account could not have been made up and he concluded the letter, borrowing from Goethe: "A new motto: What has one done to you, poor child? But now enough of my filthy stories."

The last two sentences were excised from the published version without even the customary ellipses showing an editorial cut.

Dora Case

But by 1905, when the Dora case was published, Freud had made an about face. Dora's hysteria, Freud concluded, stemmed not from any external reality but an innate Oedipal drive, a daughter's instinctive sexual love for the father. Nor was this an exceptional conclusion for Freud.

In a paper called "On Freud's Blindness," two New York analysts, Dr. Milton Klein and Dr. David Tribich, reviewed Freud's five major case studies, including Dora, and concluded that Freud repeatedly described destructive behavior by the parents without recognizing it as such.

"He looked to the child, and only to the child, in uncovering the causes of psychopathology," wrote Dr. Klein and Dr. Tribich, who are writing a book on Freud's seduction theory.

Dr. Klein, in another paper accepted for publication shortly in the Bulletin of the Menninger Clinic, discounted Freud's own description of the seduction theory as an early "error" which Freud said he recognized and corrected. Significantly, Dr. Klein and other scholars have noted, Freud downgraded the seduction theory and commenced a "retreat to isolation" after a hostile response from the renowned sex-pathologist Richard von Krafft-Ebing and the rest of the Vienna Psychiatric Society in 1896 — "an icy reception from the

jackasses," was the way Freud described it later to Fliess.

Dr. Masson, in his paper delivered at Yale, attributed Freud's cooling to his seduction theory in part to other skepticism by Leopold Lowenfeld, a Munich psychiatrist whom Freud greatly respected. Coming on top of Krafft-Ebing's disdainful characterization of the seduction theory as "a scientific fairy tale," Dr. Masson said, "it was simply too much for Freud. He retreated." Others, seeking to understand Freud's rejection of his seduction theory, have sought to penetrate his secretive family history.

It was only in 1968, for example, that a scholar, Joseph Sajner, discovered records in Freud's birthplace, Friburg in Moravia (now Pribor, Czechoslovakia), indicating that Freud's father, Jakob, had had not one wife but two before marrying Freud's mother, Amalie. Jakob's first wife, Sally, who died in 1852, was known as the mother of Freud's two stepbrothers but the records named another wife, Rebekka, never before mentioned in official Freud family genealogy.

Max Schur, Freud's last physician and author of the biography "Freud: Living and Dying" (International Universities Press, 1972), said the disclosure opened up the possibility of a significant family secret that may have affected Freud's development.

Called Unfortunate

Whatever factors went into Freud's turnabout, some scholars have felt the original theory was cogent and its repudiation unfortunate.

As far back as 1932, Sandoz Ferenczi, a patient and longtime intimate disciple of Freud, took issue with the master on the reality of childhood sexual abuse. "Even children of very respectable, sincerely puritanical families fall victim to real violence or rape much more often than one had dared to suppose," he wrote in a paper entitled, "Confusion of Tongues Between Adults and the Child."

Mr. Ferenczi continued: "The immediate explanation — that these are only sexual fantasies of the child, a kind of hysterical lying — is unfortunately made invalid by the number of such confessions, e.g. of assaults upon children, committed by parents actually in analysis." Mr. Ferenczi's portrait of pathetically adoring children subordinated "like automata to the will of the aggressor," and his assertion "that we shall have to revise certain chapters of the theory of sexuality of genitality" did little to mend his breach with Freud.

Partly in reaction against this Freudian orientation, some new schools of psychology now hold that the child is drawn to the parents not out of instinctual Oedipal cravings but simpler yearnings for love.

"Why oh why couldn't Freud believe his own ears?" Dr. Karl Menninger of the Menninger Foundation in Topeka, Kan., wrote Dr. Klein in accepting his paper. "Why did he knuckle under to those who said, 'Oh, people don't DO those dreadful things to children.' They are still saying that, just as some people say there was no Holocaust, is no torture, etc."

Even in the Menninger facilities set up to assist wayward youngsters, Dr. Menninger added "Seventy-five percent of the girls we accept at the Villages have been molested in tender childhood by an adult. And that's today in Kansas! I don't think Vienna in 1900 was any less sophisticated."

Theater in England

'Chapter Two' Brings Out Painful Side of Neil Simon

By Sheridan Morley
LONDON — The British have never understood Neil Simon any more than Americans have ever really understood Alan Ayckbourn.

Hollywood movie with James Caan. What separates it from much of Simon's earlier work is that it is at times a painfully autobiographical account of a successful writer trying to come to terms with the death of a beloved first wife and the possibility of starting out again with a second.

Simon as a comic dramatist. Unlike "Bilko," most of his stage plays have been some form of autobiographical. "Barefoot in the Park" was about life with his first wife, "Odd Couple" about life with his brother. In "Chapter Two" we still have the brother (played by George Layton) and we also have the character unashamedly modeled on the second and present Mrs. Simon, actress Marsha Mason (intelligently and sharply played by Maureen Lipman).

Next to Christmas, George remarks at one point, loneliness is the biggest business in America and the play is in essence made up of two continuing and concurrent dialogues about how to avoid it. The one George has with Jennie, the eventual second wife, concerns the feasibility and ramifications of remarriage; the one he has with his brother, newly arrived at infidelity, is about the state of marriage itself. "The trouble is that it's so relentless every morning you wake up and it's still there."

Art

Edo Treasures of Japan Due in London

By R.W. Apple Jr.
LONDON — Britain is about to experience four months of near-total exposure to the culture of another island nation: Japan. The occasion is an exhibition of treasures from the politically calm and culturally rich Edo period, from 1600 to 1868, when the country was almost closed to the West.

cause they are extremely fragile — so fragile that to avoid excessive exposure to daylight, about 400 art objects will be withdrawn during a weeklong Christmas break and replaced by similar objects. For example, a pair of six-fold screens called "Fine Trees in the Snow" will be replaced by a pair called "Wistaria" by the same artist, Okyo.

More Than 200 Leaders
Paintings on scrolls and on screens will share the academy's rooms with ceramics, books, arms and armor, prints (including a number by the great 19th-century master Hokusai), calligraphy, sculpture, textiles and lacquerware. Almost all have been sent from Japan. Many come from Japanese temples and palaces, where they are normally shown only in September and October. A number have been lent by the Imperial Collection. There are more than 200 leaders in all.

Russians Restoring 700-Year-Old Church
MOSCOW — Soviet experts have almost completed the piecemeal rebuilding of a 700-year-old church that was razed by German forces during World War II, the Tass press agency said. The church, in the village of Kovalyov, south of Leningrad, had been chosen for special attention because its frescoes were considered among the finest in Russia, the report said.

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Aug. '26

Table with multiple columns listing stock prices for various companies and indices. Includes sub-sections for High Low Close, 12 Month High Low Div, and 5 Yr. P/E 100s. Lists companies like AAR, ABB, ABBN, etc.

Toronto Stocks
Closing Prices, August 25, 1981
Table listing various Toronto stocks such as 11800 AMCA, 825 AHA, 2000 Actinium, etc.

High Low Close
Table listing various Toronto stocks with their high, low, and close prices.

Toronto Stocks
Closing Prices, August 25, 1981
Table listing various Toronto stocks such as 14900 Verrill, 880 Vestar, 2200 Westin, etc.

Eurocurrency Interest Rates
Aug. 26, 1981
Table showing interest rates for various currencies and terms.

European Stock Markets
Aug. 26, 1981
Table showing closing prices for various European stock markets.

Amsterdam
Table listing various Amsterdam stocks.

Brussels
Table listing various Brussels stocks.

London
Table listing various London stocks.

Frankfurt
Table listing various Frankfurt stocks.

Milan
Table listing various Milan stocks.

Paris
Table listing various Paris stocks.

Zurich
Table listing various Zurich stocks.

Montreal Stocks
Closing Prices, August 25, 1981
Table listing various Montreal stocks.

Canadian Indexes
Table listing various Canadian indexes.

Frankfurt
Table listing various Frankfurt stocks.

Milan
Table listing various Milan stocks.

Zurich
Table listing various Zurich stocks.

Milan
Table listing various Milan stocks.

International Income Fund advertisement. Includes logo and text: 'INTERNATIONAL INCOME FUND provides the following choice of investments: Short Term 'A' Units, Short Term 'B' Units, Long Term Units.

Continuation of NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Aug. '26. Includes sub-sections for High Low Close, 12 Month High Low Div, and 5 Yr. P/E 100s. Lists companies like 2800 ABB, 2800 ABBN, etc.

BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS

Pratt & Whitney, Rolls Royce in Engine Talks

EAST HARTFORD, Conn. — United Technologies' Pratt & Whitney Aircraft subsidiary said Wednesday it is holding discussions with state-owned Rolls-Royce of Britain to explore the establishment of a joint venture company to develop and market a new commercial jet engine of 25,000 pounds thrust.

Midland Studying Fed Conditions on Merger

NEW YORK — Midland Bank Ltd. has expressed disappointment that Federal Reserve approval of its acquisition of Crocker National Bank Reserve Midland to divest itself of its Thomas Cook travel agency and to reduce its holding in European-American Bank.

2 S&Ls Seek Approval for Brokerage Operation

WASHINGTON — Two savings and loan associations have requested government permission to establish a national brokerage corporation that would enable their customers to buy and sell stocks and bonds through their local S&Ls.

Zaire's Economic Strategy Spawns Cautious Optimism

by Alan Cowell New York Times Service KINSHASA, Zaire — Westerners who monitor Zaire's broken economy are, for the first time in years, displaying a glimmer of satisfaction about this vast and turbulent nation's handling of its economic affairs.

U.S. Buys Mexican Oil For Reserve at \$31.80

By Thomas W. Lippman Washington Post Service WASHINGTON — Mexico initiated last week's sale of nearly 110 million barrels of oil to the U.S. Strategic Petroleum Reserve, and the United States agreed to the deal without competitive bidding because the Mexicans offered bargain prices and assured supplies, the head of the reserve said Tuesday.

Capital-Hungry India on Borrowing Spree

By Tyler Marshall Los Angeles Times Service NEW DELHI — India has embarked on an unprecedented international borrowing spree in an attempt to revitalize its ailing industries and reduce the huge balance-of-payments deficits that have been caused mainly by the high cost of imported oil.

U.S. Sees 45% Of Brazil Coffee Damaged by Frost

WASHINGTON — Almost half of next year's coffee crop in Brazil, the world's largest coffee producer, may have been damaged by frost last month, the U.S. Agriculture Department said Tuesday.

N.Y. Stock Prices Ease With Drop in Turnover

NEW YORK — New York stock prices closed lower in slow, featureless trading as investors moved to the sidelines to wait for some news that might improve the economic outlook.

Capital-Hungry India on Borrowing Spree

rowing of more than \$100 million from the World Bank's International Finance Corp., which specializes in assisting private industry in less-developed countries.

U.S. Sees 45% Of Brazil Coffee Damaged by Frost

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CURRENCY RATES

Table with columns for Currency, Par, and Dollar Values. Includes interbank exchange rates for Aug. 26, 1981, excluding bank service charges.

Secret Coffee Trade

Similarly, people are laboring industriously in the eastern Kivu Province on the coffee crop, travelers report, and working with equal zeal on shipping up to half the beans clandestinely through the Sudan.

IMF Supervision

"This is important," one economist said. "Last year, Zaire recorded its first growth in years — 1.8 percent. The reason was that goods could be imported with black money, and the economy grew."

Malaysia Oil Cut

KUALA LUMPUR — Malaysia's National Petroleum Co. disclosed Wednesday that the state-controlled oil company had reduced its production by about 17 percent and lowered prices \$4.20 a barrel last month.

BEAT INFLATION GUARANTEED

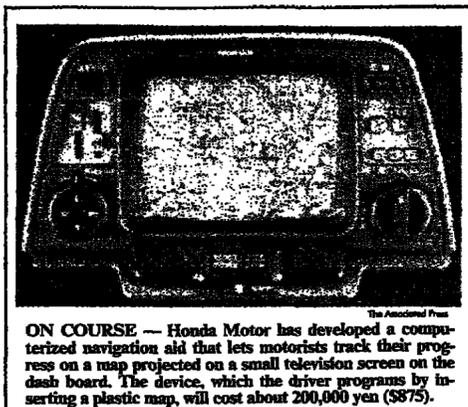
Advertisement for Jet Aviation Private Jet Services. Includes text: "Europe's leading management and charter company for business jets." and "JET AVIATION PRIVATE JET SERVICES".

COMPANY REPORTS

Table of company reports for Britain, Netherlands, and London Commodities. Includes revenue, profit, and share data for various companies.

London Commodities

Table of London commodities prices for August 26. Lists prices for sugar, cocoa, coffee, and gasoil.



ON COURSE — Honda Motor has developed a computerized navigation aid that lets motorists track their progress on a map projected on a small television screen on the dash board.

Capital-Hungry India on Borrowing Spree

rowing of more than \$100 million from the World Bank's International Finance Corp., which specializes in assisting private industry in less-developed countries.

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Large advertisement for Citicorp Overseas Finance Corporation N.V. featuring the headline "U.S. \$100,000,000" and "Guaranteed Zero Coupon Notes Due August 15, 1984". Lists various international banks and branches.

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Aug. 26

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

Main table of NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Aug. 26, listing various stocks with columns for 12 Month Stock, High, Low, Div., % Yld., P/E, and Close.

U.S. COMMODITY PRICES

U.S. COMMODITY PRICES section containing Chicago Futures (Wheat, Corn, Soybeans), New York Futures (Cattle, Hogs, Pigs), and Cash Prices (Coffee, Cocoa, Orange Juice).

International Monetary Market

International Monetary Market section listing exchange rates for British Pound, Canadian Dollar, French Franc, German Mark, Japanese Yen, and Swiss Franc.

Market Summary

Tuesday's NYSE Actives

Table listing Tuesday's NYSE Actives with columns for Volume, High, Low, and Change.

Standard & Poors

Table listing Standard & Poors indices including Composite, Industrials, and Utilities.

NYSE Index

Table listing NYSE Index with columns for High, Low, Close, and Change.

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

Table listing Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y. with columns for Shares, Sales, and Price.

Tuesday's AMEX Actives

Table listing Tuesday's AMEX Actives with columns for Volume, High, Low, and Change.

AMEX Stock Index

Table listing AMEX Stock Index with columns for High, Low, Close, and Change.

London Metals Market

Table listing London Metals Market prices for various metals like Copper, Nickel, and Zinc.

Paris Commodities

Table listing Paris Commodities prices for items like Sugar, Coffee, and Cocoa.

Floating Rate Notes

Table listing Floating Rate Notes with columns for Coupon, Maturity, and Bid/Ask prices.

Banks

Table listing Bank stock prices with columns for Issuer, Coupon, Maturity, and Bid/Ask prices.

Non-Banks

Table listing Non-Bank stock prices with columns for Issuer, Coupon, Maturity, and Bid/Ask prices.

Dividends

Table listing Dividends with columns for Company, Dividend Amount, and Ex-Dividend Date.

Wednesday's New Highs and Lows

Table listing Wednesday's New Highs and Lows for various stocks.

U.S. in Sharp Revision of Labor Productivity

WASHINGTON - Productivity of workers in the non-farm business sector rose at a revised annual rate of 0.7 percent in the second quarter, the Labor Department said Wednesday.

U.S. in Sharp Revision of Labor Productivity

The second-quarter increase followed a 4.3-percent rate of advance in the first quarter and left non-farm productivity 2.1-percent higher than a year ago.

Commodity Indexes

Table listing Commodity Indexes for August 26, 1981.

Cash Prices

Table listing Cash Prices for various commodities like Coffee, Cocoa, and Orange Juice.

Commodity Indexes

Table listing Commodity Indexes for August 26, 1981.

Dividends

Table listing Dividends with columns for Company, Dividend Amount, and Ex-Dividend Date.

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12 Month Stock

Large table of 12 Month Stock prices, listing various stocks with columns for 12 Month Stock, High, Low, Div., % Yld., P/E, and Close.

PUT YOUR MONEY WHERE THE NEWS IS. Advertisement for a financial service or investment opportunity.

AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Aug. 26

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

Main table of AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices for August 26, 1981. Columns include stock symbols, prices, and volume.

Selected Over-the-Counter

Table of Selected Over-the-Counter Closing Prices for August 26, 1981. Lists various stocks and their prices.

European Gold Markets

Table of European Gold Markets prices for August 26, 1981.

Gold Options (prices in \$/oz)

Table of Gold Options prices for August 26, 1981.

Tokyo Exchange

Table of Tokyo Exchange prices for August 26, 1981.

European Options Exchange

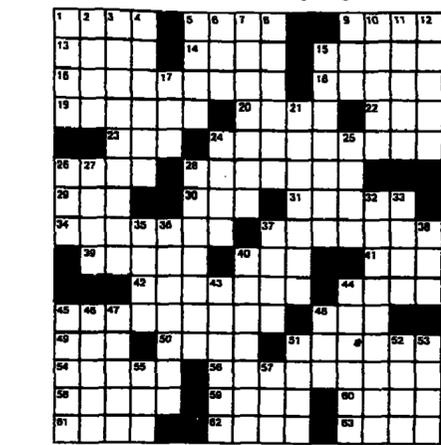
Table of European Options Exchange prices for August 26, 1981.

Weekly net asset value Tokyo Pacific Holdings N.V. on January 1, 1980: U.S. \$66.42 on August 24, 1981: U.S. \$94.56. Listed on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange.

ONTARIO HYDRO Toronto, Canada U.S. \$ 150,000,000 16% U.S. Dollar Bearer Bonds of 1981/1991. Irrevocably and unconditionally guaranteed by the PROVINCE OF ONTARIO (CANADA). Includes logos for Deutsche Bank, Wood Gundy Limited, and other financial institutions.

The world at your finger tips. Herald Tribune Incisive. In depth. International.

CROSSWORD By Eugene T. Maleska

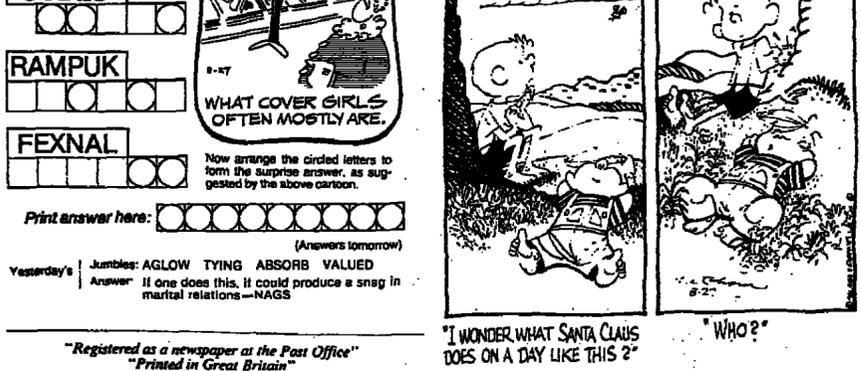
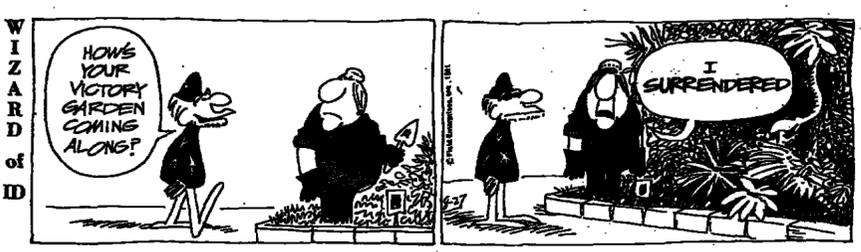
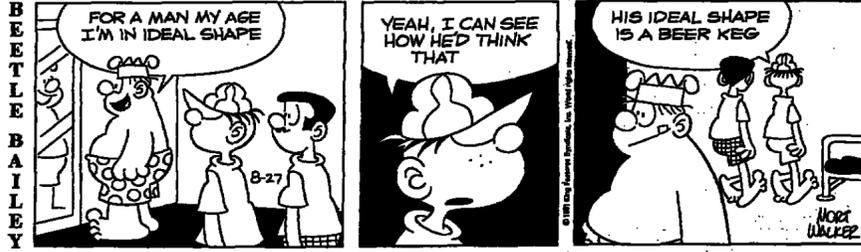
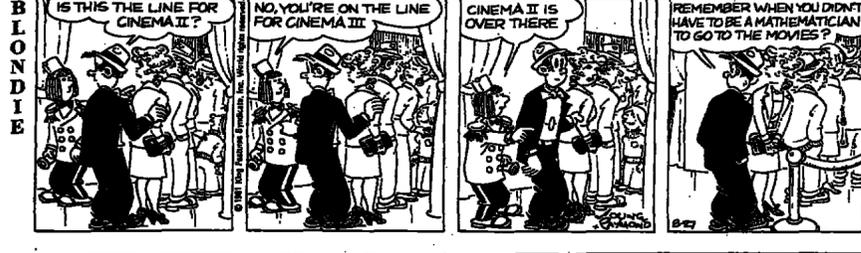
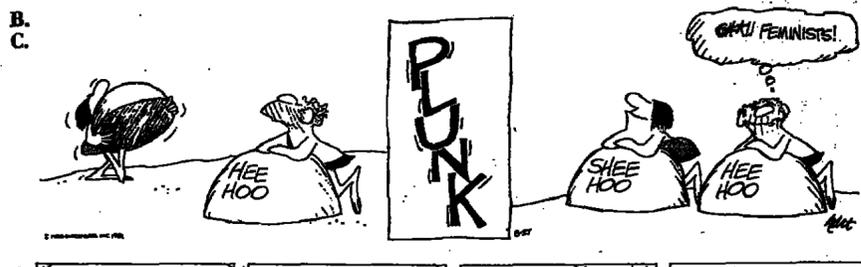
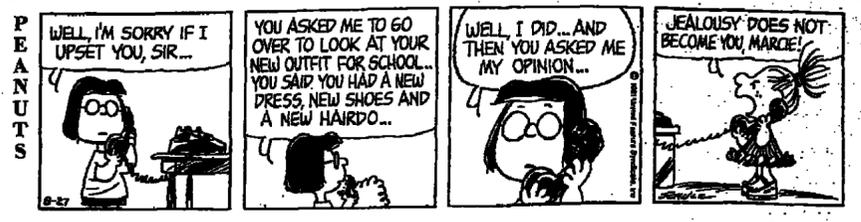


- ACROSS
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5 Arizona
9 Bear Bryant's
13 4,840-square
14 Toward the
15 Disappears
16 Chopsticks?
18 Beds for Leo
19 Actress
21 All-
22 Needle
23 Encircle
24 Part of a
26 Tweed, for one
28 Feign
30 "Way," 1857
31 Mining car
34 "Shoe the
37 Seeming
38 Word with

WEATHER

Table with columns for HIGH, LOW, and weather conditions for various cities including ALBUQUERQUE, ANCHORAGE, ANKARA, etc.

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS August 26, 1981. Table listing various investment funds and their values.



BOOKS

PEOPLE, BOOKS & BOOK PEOPLE
By David W. McCullough. 182 pp. Cloth, \$12.95; paper \$5.95.
Harmony Books, 1 Park Ave., New York 10016.

Reviewed by Herbert Mitgang
A BOOK of interviews offers the reader a chance to ponder the styles used by interviewers...

Herbert Mitgang is publishing correspondent of The New York Times.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott
It is regrettable that bridge and chess are excluded from the Olympic Games by virtue of a rule that insists on physical exertion...

BRIDGE section containing a hand diagram with cards and a detailed text analysis of the game.

Red Smith

'Million's' \$1,100 Baby

New York Times Service NEW YORK — Flanked by two mounted cops, Mayor Jane Byrne of Chicago rode a horse in a parade the other day, which may not tell us a lot about politics in the Second City but does suggest that the town is in a tizzy over the upcoming Arlington Million, America's richest race for thoroughbreds.

Hull to Attempt NHL Comeback

New York Times Service NEW YORK — Bobby Hull, among the most prolific scorers in National Hockey League history, will try to win a job as a left wing with the New York Rangers.

Celtics, Blue Jays Contest Rights to Ainge

From Agency Dispatches NEW YORK — The Toronto Blue Jays of the American League and the Boston Celtics of the National Basketball Association launched legal actions Tuesday in a struggle for the rights to infielder and former college basketball star Danny Ainge.



Danny Ainge ... Forcing Rangers' Mario Mendoza at third Tuesday in Toronto.

Transactions

AMERICAN LEAGUE CLEVELAND — Placed Andre Thornton, first baseman, on the 15-day disabled list. Options: Bob Lacey, pitcher; Charles of the International League, pitcher; Jim Christensen, outfielder; from Chattanooga of the Southern League, pitcher; the contract of Dennis Leavins, pitcher, from Wichita of the American Association.

BASEBALL

NEW YORK — Placed Victor Hicks, third baseman, on the 15-day disabled list. Options: Steve Avera, left fielder; Duke Ferguson, pitcher; from Chattanooga of the Southern League, pitcher; the contract of Dennis Leavins, pitcher, from Wichita of the American Association.

Lamp Loses No-Hitter in 9th As White Sox Down Brewers

From Agency Dispatches MILWAUKEE — Dennis Lamp, making only his second start of the season, carried a no-hitter into the ninth inning Tuesday night before Robin Yount led off with a double as Chicago beat Milwaukee, 5-1.

BASEBALL ROUNDUP

Rusty Kuntz made a diving attempt to catch the ball, barely missing it. "He hit me on the handle and it fell in," said Yount. "If you said you're not trying to break the no-hitter, you're lying."

Tigers 4, Royals 3

In Detroit, Lance Parrish's single off Dan Quisenberry in the 10th scored Mick Kelleher and the Tigers defeated Kansas City, 4-3, for their 10th victory in 11 games.

Cubs 4, Padres 3

In the National League in Chicago, Leon Durham and Bill Buckner drove in two runs apiece to lead the Cubs to their third straight triumph, 4-3, over San Diego.

Dodgers 9, Pirates 7

In Pittsburgh, pinch-hitter Rick Monday singled home Dusty Baker in the 11th and Bill Russell drove in an insurance run as Los Angeles downed the Pirates, 9-7.

Braves 12, Phillies 2

In Philadelphia, Bruce Benedict hit a first-inning grand-slam home run. Chris Chambliss drove in five runs and Phil Niekro won his 239th game lifetime as Atlanta crushed the Phillies, 12-2.

Expos 9, Reds 1

In Montreal, Gary Carter batted in six runs — four with the fifth grand-slam of his career — to lead the Expos to a 9-1 rout of Cincinnati.

Mets 2, Astros 1

In New York, Mookie Wilson's home run in the eighth off reliever Joe Sambitto gave reactivated pitcher Mike Marshall and the

Mets a 2-1 squeaker over Houston. Marshall (1-0) returned to baseball last week after a dispute with the Minnesota Twins had left him inactive for a year.

Giants 4, Cardinals 2

In St. Louis, Enos Cabell's run-scoring single in the fifth broke a 2-2 tie and sparked San Francisco to a 4-2 decision over the Cardinals.

Major League Standings

Table showing Major League Standings for American League and National League, including teams like Detroit, Baltimore, Milwaukee, Boston, Toronto, New York, Cleveland, Chicago, California, Texas, Kansas City, Seattle, Minnesota, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, St. Louis, New York, Montreal, Cincinnati, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Atlanta, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Houston, San Diego, and Milwaukee.

Tuesday's Major League Line Scores

Table showing Tuesday's Major League Line Scores for American League and National League, including teams like Texas, Toronto, Oakland, Cleveland, Oakland, New York, Kansas City, Detroit, Houston, Philadelphia, Montreal, Cincinnati, Milwaukee, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Boston, California, Baltimore, Pittsburgh, St. Louis, Los Angeles, Philadelphia, New York, San Francisco, Houston, San Diego, and Milwaukee.

INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES

CHOMERIC'S advertisement featuring 'EXCITEMENT RESPONSIBILITY RECOGNITION WEALTH' and 'REGIONAL SALES MANAGER SAUDI ARABIA'. Includes contact information for ARN & ASSOCIATES.

EMPLOYMENT

SECRETARIAL POSITIONS AVAILABLE International Accounting Firm PARIS (near ETOILE) requires 2 EXPERIENCED BILINGUAL SECRETARIES

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

(Continued from Back Page) EMPLOYMENT DOMESTIC POSITIONS AVAILABLE SEEK ADVENTUROUS AU PAIR / nanny (2 young children) to travel with photo-graphic equipment. No job required. Tel 019 21 97 even, Paris

LEGAL SERVICES

U.S. IMMIGRATION, VISAS, BUSINESS VISA, Jeffrey S. Sidel, N.Y. Attorney in PARIS. Tel. Paris 273 30 19. LOW COST FLIGHTS TO USA OR WORLDWIDE contact your US travel agent. Paris 225 12 39.

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INTERNATIONAL SALES OPPORTUNITY

Multi-national U.S. based company requires sales/marketing executive for continued aggressive expansion into European markets. Qualifications should include: Fluent English and French, working knowledge of German.

